APPENDIX C: DRAFT LAND PROTECTION PLAN FOR MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE

DRAFT LAND PROTECTION PLAN FOR MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE

CONTENTS:

FIGURES

LAND PROTECTION PLAN SUMMARY

as of May 31, 2000

Current Landownership Within Boundary:

Mojave National Preserve has approximately 285.47 total miles of boundary, including 35.11 miles on the detached Clark Mountain Unit.

	Acres
Federal	**1,459,470**
State of California	**42,987**
School sections	35,398
Calif. Fish and Game	139
Dept. Parks and Recreation	5,251
Univ. of California	2,199
Private	**86,708**
Union Pacific Railroad	1,366
Other private	85,342
TOTAL	**1,589,165**

Tracts Remaining to be Protected:

There are approximately 2,000 private parcels owned by 1,235 separate owners, plus 57 parcels owned by the state of California.

Proposed Protection Methods:

Interim — Cooperative Agreements, Regulation
Permanent — Fee Acquisition, Regulation, Agreements

Funding Status:

$5,000,000 was appropriated in fiscal year 2000 for land acquisition. These funds were expended on Catellus lands.

Top Priority:

Tract	Acres	Reason for High Priority
Kelso Depot area	290	Potential development that would conflict with historic scene of the restored depot.

Status of Environmental Compliance: Categorically excluded.

Status of Jurisdiction: Proprietary

I. INTRODUCTION

A. DEPARTMENTAL AND NPS POLICIES ON LAND PROTECTION

The use of the federal portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is governed by a policy statement issued in May 1982 by the Department of the Interior (47FR19784). The policy requires that each agency using the fund will:

1. Identify the lands or interests in lands that need to be in federal ownership to achieve management unit purposes consistent with published objectives of the unit.

2. Use, to the maximum extent practical, cost-effective alternatives to direct federal purchase of private lands, and, when acquisition is necessary, acquire or retain only the minimum interests necessary to meet management objectives.

3. Cooperate with landowners, other federal agencies, state and local governments and the private sector to manage lands for public use or protect it for resource conservation.

4. Formulate, or revise as necessary, plans for land acquisition and resource use to assure that the socio-cultural impacts are considered and that the most outstanding areas are adequately managed.

In response to this policy, the National Park Service published a final interpretive rule on May 11, 1983 (48FR21121). That rule requires that the National Park Service develop a land protection plan for each unit of the National Park system that contain nonfederal lands within the area' s authorized boundary.

The purpose of the plan is to identify methods of assuring the protection of the natural, historic, scenic, cultural, recreation or other significant resources and to provide for adequate visitor use. The plan will be prepared in compliance with relevant legislation, other Congressional guidelines, Executive Orders, and departmental and National Park Service policies. The plan will be clear and concise, prepared with public participation and include full consideration of the alternatives available for land protection. Plans will be updated as necessary to reflect changing conditions.

The major issues to be addressed by the plan are the uses that would be compatible on the remaining nonfederal tracts, the protection methods most usefully employed to avoid incompatible uses and protect park resources, and the relative urgency of protection action on the various tracts.

Land protection plans are intended to provide general guidance for long-range planning and budgeting, subject to the availability of funds and other constraints. They are not intended in anyway to diminish the rights of nonfederal landowners, nor do they constitute an offer to purchase lands or interests in lands.

B. NEED FOR THE PLAN AND MAJOR ISSUES

Mojave National Preserve contains nonfederal lands within the boundaries authorized by Congress. On October 31, 1994, Congress created the Mojave National Preserve, setting aside approximately 1.6 million acres. Most of the new park lands were already public lands, previously administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and jurisdiction over which was transferred to the National Park Service.

The major issues that the land protection plan for each unit addresses are:

1. The extent to which existing and potential uses of private lands and access for such use through and across federal park lands, may adversely affect the natural appearance of the unit, the protection and restoration of natural systems, wilderness integrity and values and cultural sites, objects and structures.

2. The extent to which existing and potential uses of private lands area may preclude or limit visitor enjoyment of park resources or may conflict with the aesthetic and ecological conditions.

3. The extent to which mining activity may affect park values and resources.

4. The extent to which existing or potential uses of private lands, and access for such uses through and across federal lands may affect species listed as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and habitat listed as critical to the survival of the desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*).

5. The anticipated effectiveness of federal, state and local regulations in achieving preservation objectives on nonfederal lands within the unit.

6. The anticipated effectiveness of agreements in achieving preservation objectives on nonfederal lands within the units.

7. The anticipated effectiveness of less-than-fee acquisition in achieving protection of Preserve resources on nonfederal lands within the units.

8. The potential for reservation of use and occupancies when acquiring lands from current owners.

9. The relative urgency of protection among the several areas in the unit with nonfederal lands.

II. PURPOSE OF THE PARK AND RESOURCES TO BE PROTECTED

A. PURPOSE OF THE PARK

The Act of August 25, 1916, the Organic Act of the National Park Service (16 U.S.C. 1), prescribed that the "fundamental purpose of…parks…is to conserve the scenery and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." In the Act of August 18, 1970, Congress declared that the Organic Act provisions, including the statement of fundamental purpose, shall apply to all areas of the National Park System "to the extent that such provisions are not in conflict…" with the statute that specifically applies to that particular area. (16 U.S.C. 1c.(b))

In 1978 Congress amended the 1970 act, cited above, to state that the "authorization of activities" in parks "shall be construed and the protection, management, and administration of these areas shall be conducted in light of the high public value and integrity of the National Park System and shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these various areas have been established, except as may have been or shall be directly and specifically provided by Congress."

Approximately one-half of the lands in Mojave National Preserve are designated by law as wilderness, by the act of October 31, 1994. The Wilderness Act of 1964 further prescribes the purpose of the wilderness-designated lands. That purpose is to preserve lands in their natural condition "for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness." The Wilderness Act defines wilderness as "an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain, …an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions…"

In summary, the purpose of parks is to preserve the natural and cultural resources so that they can be interpreted, understood and enjoyed by present and future generations.

The development of this *Land Protection Plan* is being done in conjunction with the *Revised Draft Environmental Impact Statement / General Management Plan*. An initial component in the development of a general management plan is the discussion and description of the specific park purpose and significance. Elsewhere in this *Revised Draft Environmental Impact Statement / General Management Plan* is a complete description of the purpose and significance for the Preserve. Please refer to that section of the document for the specific unit purpose and significance.

B. RESOURCES TO BE PROTECTED

NATURAL RESOURCES

Mojave National Preserve was established to preserve an ecologically diverse, yet fragile desert ecosystem, comprised of scenic, geologic and wildlife values unique not only to the Mojave, but the Great Basin and Sonoran desert environs as well. This transition zone, ranging from nine hundred to nearly eight thousand feet in elevation, embraces a plethora of landforms: cinder cones, sand dunes, dry lake beds, alluvial fans, mountain ranges, table-top mesas, large desert bajadas (alluvial fans) and

valleys. This harsh Mojave Desert landscape provides refugium for over one thousand plant and animal species, including threatened and endangered species.

Geology and Soils

Because of the multiple stages of igneous activity, metamorphism, and the many episodes of deformation resulting in thrust faulting, the geology of Mojave National Preserve is very complex and diverse. These three types of geologic forces have produced numerous types of rock, which range in age from Precambrian to the present.

The Mojave is characterized by isolated mountain ranges and ridges separated by alluvium-filled, irregular large valleys. Dividing Mojave National Preserve in half is the northeast trending Providence-Mid Hills-New York Mountain ranges. The principal valleys within the Preserve include Ivanpah Valley, Kelso/Cedar Wash, Lanfair Valley, Devils Playground, Piute Valley and the northern area of Fenner Valley. Ivanpah Valley and Kelso/Cedar Wash line up in a northeasterly to southwesterly fashion, but drain in opposite directions because of an inconspicuous northwest trending divide near the town of Cima. Both Lanfair and Piute Valleys drain via Piute Wash into the Colorado River. The remaining valleys have self-contained drainage systems as represented by playa lakes such as Soda and Ivanpah.

A wide array of soils comprise Mojave National Preserve. Examples include: soils with sandy textures with gravel and cobble cimas; soils with medium textures; soils with calcium carbonate (e.g. caliche) accumulations; fine textured soils found in playa prone areas; soils with a developed horizon reflecting age or formation during a different moisture regime; shallow soils; and upland soils. The park also contains escarpments, ephemeral streams, a large area of dunes and a lava flow area (e.g. Lava Beds).

Vegetation

The wildlife and vegetative resources of Mojave National Preserve reflect the mingling of three major North American Deserts: the Great Basin, Mojave, and Sonoran Desert. The Preserve consists primarily of vegetative attributes of the Mojave Desert but contains floral species of the Great Basin, Sonoran and even some elements of the California Coastal Zone.

Mojave National Preserve is considered a unique floristic area. Many plant species are distributed only within its boundaries; while other areas such as the New York Mountains contain species of manzanita, California lilac, and oak and silk tassel which are normally associated with coastal California. The Mid Hills have significant stands of Great Basin sagebrush and Utah juniper. The strongest association however, is with the Sonoran Desert whose northernmost range is often recognized to intermingle with the southern border of the park. Sonoran plant species such as teddy bear cholla and smoke tree are found extending a dozen or more miles into the southeast portion of Mojave National Preserve.

Common elsewhere in the desert and also present within the Preserve are the playas, saltbush, creosote-covered flats and alluvial fans, and Joshua tree woodlands. There are also many important unique or rare habitats within the Mojave. The Preserve is unusual in the complexity and density of the Joshua tree, Mojave yucca, and Spanish bayonet communities, which are represented on Cima Dome. The quality and sheer vastness of the Joshua tree forest on Cima Dome is unparalleled anywhere in the world. There are seven different types of wash plant species associations including catclaw acacia, smoke trees, and desert willows. Higher elevations support grassland, sagebrush, blackbrush, pinyon-juniper woodlands as well as unique remnant habitats containing small white fir forests, and pinyon-junipers with oak in the higher elevations. The Piute Creek desert oasis also supports a very fragile and limited community.

Wildlife

The intermingling of the three desert environments has produced approximately 35 wildlife habitat types. The diverse habitats support about 300 species of wildlife. The literature documents 36 species of reptiles, 206 species of birds and 47 species of mammals. A few of the most notable species include the gila monster, desert tortoise, Mohave tui chub, Mojave fringe-toed lizard, regal ring-necked snake, and desert striped whipsnake. Significant avian fauna include the prairie falcon, Bendire' s thrasher, California thrasher, gray vireo, golden eagle, Lucy' s warbler, mourning dove and Gambel' s quail. The Preserve has one of the more significant bat faunas of the California desert. There are also populations of rock squirrels in pinyon-juniper woodland, a relict population of dusky-footed woodrats, mule deer, porcupines, mountain lions, and desert bighorn sheep.

Significantly, a large portion of the Preserve is critical desert tortoise habitat. Some of the highest densities of tortoise are found in the Ivanpah Valley in the north end of the Preserve. Areas that have been designated as critical habitat for desert tortoise will receive special consideration in considering uses, programs and activities that can be allowed within the Preserve.

In its entirety, the California desert contains no finer grouping of different wildlife habitats than in Mojave National Preserve, both from the standpoint of total number of species and the total number of animals. The Kelso Dunes, Granite, Providence, and New York Mountains, including Cima Dome exemplify the finest habitat types in California.

Scenery

Mojave National Preserve portrays some of the most scenic resources in the entire California desert, which is unrivaled from the standpoint of sheer "diversity." In some instances jagged peaks protrude approximately three thousand feet above an intervening landscape consisting of sand dunes, flat-topped mesas, rolling hills, and red volcanic spires. Expansive stands of Joshua trees and yuccas are foreground features throughout much of the park, while barrel cacti and yellow teddy bear chollas dot the desert floor which flower in vivid hues of red and yellow. Cinder cones impart a lunar landscape to the Preserve' s northwest sector, while the Devils Playground defines a stark expanse of dune sand, indicative of the desert itself.

Pinyon pines and junipers cover the upper slopes of the higher ranges, while the perennial Piute Creek, toward the eastern boundary of the park, supports a lush riparian habitat for associated wildlife species. Fields of flowers during spring and smoke tree add an additional floristic effect to the washes, lava fields, and bajadas throughout the park. The annual spring flowering of Joshua Tree and Spanish Dagger are spectacular and are particularly showy on wet years.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Prehistoric

A milder and wetter climate existed during the Pleistocene Epoch when the waters of ancient Lake Manly inundated much of the East Mojave region. The area in and around Mojave National Preserve provided diverse biological and geological resources that supported human occupation beginning approximately 12,000 years ago. Paleo-Native cultures lived on the lakeshores and subsisted on waterfowl, shellfish, native plants, and small and large game. At the end of the Pleistocene the region' s climate became more arid and the lakes evaporated. Paleo-Native cultures gave way to smaller nomadic archaic cultures that endured for several thousand years until the ancestors of the modern tribes emerged. Native cultures of the East Mojave include the Chemehuevi, Piute, and Ft. Mojave.

Numerous cultural artifacts found in Mojave National Preserve include projectile points and lithic scatters; mortars, pestles and roasting pits; pottery; pictographs and petroglyphs; cave dwellings and temporary camps; and burial sites. Shells indicate trade with coastal cultures. Pottery shards and evidence of mining for turquoise near Clark Mountain suggest trade with Pueblo cultures to the north and east. These trade activities established routes through the Mojave that were utilized until modern times.

Spanish Exploration

Father Francisco Garces, Franciscan priest and Spanish explorer, traveled through the East Mojave beginning in 1776 on his way to the Pacific Coast. Led by Mojave Indian guides, Father Garces traveled from Piute Creek through the New York and Providence Mountains to Soda Springs following what is now known as the Mojave Road. With the founding of the Spanish missions in California, travel across the Mojave Desert increased.

Westward Expansion

In the early 1800s, American fur trappers and explorers including Jedediah Smith, Kit Carson, and John C. Fremont ventured through the Mojave Desert. They viewed the harsh environment and vast open spaces they encountered as obstacles in their quest to get to and from the Pacific Coast.

Military

In the 1860s, the United States Government established a number of army posts along the Mojave Trail including Fort Piute, Camp Rock Springs, and Camp Cady. These posts were established in response to the increased number of Indian attacks on wagon trains and stagecoaches crossing the desert. By the late 1860s, disease, war, and displacement of Indians to reservations resulted in a drastic decrease in the Indian populations. As the native cultures were subdued, the need for military outposts lessened and the forts were abandoned. The ruins of these outposts can still be seen today.

A military presence was established again in the Mojave during World War II when General George S. Patton trained his troops and conducted war training throughout the California desert. Tank tracks and other scars from these activities are still visible on the desert floor.

Mining

The varied geology of the East Mojave attracted miners in the 1800s in search of gold, silver, zinc, iron ore, and copper. The boomtowns of Hart, Ivanpah, and Vanderbilt were established to serve the miners' needs.

Kaiser Steel Company established an iron ore mine in the South Providence Mountains in the 1940s. The successful mining operation created a boom in the nearby town of Kelso, which boasted a population of 1,500-people in its heyday. The ruins of these historic boomtowns and numerous abandoned mining sites can be found throughout Mojave National Preserve.

More recently, mining activities have included the extraction of not only gold but also volcanic cinders and rare earth elements utilized in manufacturing and high-tech research.

Ranching and Agriculture

Despite the harsh environment, cattle ranching has been a way of life in the East Mojave since the turn of the century. The Rock Springs Land and Cattle Company ran about 5,000 head of cattle in the early 1900s. Today, the OX Cattle Company, operated by the Oversons, maintains a ranching operation on

part of the original Rock Springs site. The 71L Ranch, found at the southeast corner of the Preserve, is operated by the Blair family. In addition there are several other smaller ranch operators.

In the early 1900s, homesteaders attempted dry farming of corn and beans in the Lanfair Valley. Due to low rainfall and difficulties in obtaining adequate water and in engaging in constant conflicts over water rights, their efforts were abandoned a decade later.

Railroads

Miners, ranchers, and homesteaders of the East Mojave had a link to the outside world with the onset of the railroad in the late 1800s. Wealthy industrialists established private railroad lines from the desert to major shipping points. A railroad line between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles was completed in 1906 and the town of Kelso evolved as a stopover to resupply water for the steam locomotives and a rest stop for railroad crews and passengers.

In 1924, Union Pacific Railroad built a two-story Mission Revival style depot at Kelso which featured a telegraph office, overnight accommodations for railroad employees, a waiting room for passengers, and a restaurant referred to as "The Beanery." The Kelso Depot was headquarters for the Vulcan Mine during the early to mid-1940s, which was the peak of its activities.

When the Vulcan Iron Ore Mine shut down in 1947 and rail services started to decline, Kelso' s population dwindled. The depot closed in the mid-1980s. The Kelso Depot Fund has saved the historic structure from demolition by Union Pacific, and the building has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

The natural and cultural resources of the Preserve provide outstanding recreational opportunities for both first time and returning visitors. Present visitation is estimated at 300,000 annually.

The primary access to the Preserve is on the county road system including the Kelbaker, Cima, Ivanpah, New York Mountains, Lanfair Valley, Cedar Canyon, and Providence Mountains/Black Canyon roads. The historic Mojave Road and other backcountry dirt roads provide opportunities for four-wheel drive and other rugged terrain vehicles.

The extensive wilderness and backcountry areas provide opportunities for primitive recreational activities as well as for solitude. The absence, in wilderness, of motorized/mechanized activities, the grand vistas and the limited visitation enable the hiking and backpacking visitor to enjoy a truly unique desert experience.

Sightseeing and photographic opportunities abound and include a diversity of natural and cultural resources. Natural resources include canyons, sand dunes, granite outcroppings, volcanic domes, cinder cones and an extensive botanical collection including a Joshua tree forest, generally accepted as the world's best and largest. Wildlife is abundant and this provides frequent opportunities for sightings and photography by wildlife enthusiasts. Cultural resources include historic boomtowns and mines, ranches and frontier forts as well as petroglyphs and pictographs from prehistoric cultures. The historic Mojave Road provides visitors the experience of traveling the original trade and travel route traversing this area.

The Preserve offers camping opportunities at two developed sites and car camping at various locations along roads. The Preserve is centrally located to visitors from Arizona, Nevada, and southern California and is close to several developed areas outside the Preserve where lodging, restaurants, and

other amenities can be found. A diverse interpretive program is being developed to provide natural and cultural oriented themes at various sites throughout the Preserve.

C. PARK HISTORY AND OTHER FACTORS RELEVANT TO PROTECTION PARK RESOURCES

Mojave National Preserve was established by Congress on October 31, 1994, with the passage of the California Desert Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 410aaa-83). The authorized acreage of the Preserve identified in section 502 (1,419,800) was an estimate based on calculations done manually, and may not have included private lands in Lanfair Valley. Creation of a digital boundary allowed the acreage to be more accurately calculated. The boundary map submitted to Congress reflects a more accurate total Preserve acreage of 1,589,165 acres of land included within the external boundary of the Preserve. Whenever private lands anywhere within this external boundary are acquired, including those in Lanfair Valley, they would automatically become part of the Preserve. Specific limitations and directions were provided by Congress in the act relevant to land acquisitions in the Mojave National Preserve. The following list summarizes to specific direction and cites the appropriate section of the act:

- Sec. 509a directs that the National Park Service determine validity of all unpatented mining claims and submit recommendations to Congress as to whether any valid unpatented or patented mining claims should be acquired, together with the estimated acquisition costs and the environmental consequences of mining.
- Sec 510b provides that persons holding grazing permits that are willing to convey base property to the United States be given priority over the acquisition of other lands within the Preserve.
- Sec. 511 provides specific direction relevant to continued existence and maintenance of existing utility rights-of-way.
- Sec. 516 provides that lands owned by the state of California (except for State Lands Commission) may be acquired only by donation or exchange. This section also limits the acquisition to willing sellers for all other landowners, unless ongoing or proposed development is determined detrimental to the integrity, or is otherwise incompatible with, the purposes of the Preserve, and the owner is notified in writing and given opportunity to respond. This section also provides that development of single family residences is not incompatible with the purposes of the Preserve.

Three provisions in the act that affect land acquisition are applicable to Mojave, as well as Death Valley and BLM wilderness areas:

- Sec. 707 directs the Secretary of the Interior to enter into negotiations with the State Lands Commission to exchange federal lands or interests for state school lands or interests that are within parks and wilderness areas.
- Sec. 710 provides that "lands or interests in lands acquired under" the California Desert Protection Act "shall be appraised without regard to the presence of a species listed as threatened or endangered pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)."
- Sec. 901 imposes a ceiling of $300,000,000 for all land acquisition costs associated with the three National Park Service administered areas (including Death Valley, Mojave and Joshua Tree) and the Bureau of Land Management administered wilderness areas created by the California Desert Protection Act.

National Park Service *Management Policies* (1988) provide that the National Park Service will seek to eliminate valid mining claims and nonfederal mineral interests in wilderness areas through acquisition.

D. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- Seek to protect significant natural and cultural resources and values, including geologic features, and to foster an improved understanding of natural processes and cultural resources through monitoring efforts and scientific research.

- Participate cooperatively in the preservation of ecological resources and cultural/ethnographic resources that extend beyond the Preserve' s boundaries.

- Manage visitor use in a manner that promotes and perpetuates a sense of exploration and self-discovery, while protecting resources from overuse.

- Educate visitors regarding the National Park Service mission and the natural and cultural resources of the Preserve.

- Seek to continually improve the efficiency and effectiveness of operations and administration. Adopt and incorporate sustainable practices into all aspects of park operations.

- Perpetuate the natural quiet and sense of solitude in the Preserve. Adopt strategies and work actively to reduce human-caused noise impacts from internal and external noise sources, including aircraft overflights.

- Perpetuate scenic and cultural landscapes. Landscapes should be free from activities and facilities that distract from the scenic beauty or the historic condition of the landscape.

- Protect wilderness values and the wilderness experience in areas congressionally designated as wilderness and manage desert resources, including wilderness, for maximum statutory protection provided for under the law.

- Perpetuate and improve dark night sky conditions wherever feasible. Adopt criteria for protecting dark sky conditions and work with adjacent permitting entities to reduce glare from light sources.

- Find creative ways to increase the accessibility of NPS programs, facilities and experiences in a reasonable manner. Provide access for all segments of the population, including visitors with disabilities, small children, senior citizens, and populations that generally do no use national parks, in accordance with the laws requiring the National Park Service to preserve and protect wilderness and cultural and natural resources for the enjoyment of future generations.

- Pursue mutually supportive partnerships with representatives from gateway communities and local and tribal governments. Consider ways in which communities and the parks can support each other. Promote economic growth of communities in ways that complement the Preserve' s management objectives.

III. NONFEDERAL LANDOWNERSHIP AND USE

A. DESCRIPTION

In 1994, when Mojave National Preserve was established, there were over 2,100 nonfederal land parcels within the boundaries of Mojave National Preserve totaling nearly 230,000 acres. In addition, there were hundreds of outstanding rights that are owned by individuals or corporations (water rights, mining claims, rights-of-ways, easements). Since that time, some major acquisitions have already occurred. The following discussion provides an overview of the nonfederal lands and interests that occur in the Preserve, including the acquisitions.

1. California State Lands

a. School land

The State Lands Commission owns and manages land in the state for the benefit of the state. In the Preserve, sections 16 and 36 of each township were once owned by the state. Some of these have since been sold or traded. When the Preserve was established in 1994, the state owned all or portions of 88 sections totaling 50,465 acres. Section 707 of the act details a procedure whereby the Secretary of the Interior will negotiate an agreement with the State Lands Commission to exchange federal lands for "California State School lands or interests therein which are located within the boundaries of one or more of the wilderness areas or park system units designated by this Act." That agreement was signed by the state director of the Bureau of Land Management, acting on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior and the State Lands Commission on October 26, 1995. The Bureau of Land Management' s state office in Sacramento is currently managing the program to exchange state school lands that are in parks or wilderness areas designated by the California Desert Protection Act. In early 1998, the first exchange occurred, resulting in the National Park Service receiving title to portions of 22 sections totaling 15,066 acres. The remaining tracts are prioritized into two lots are background work on hazardous materials and mineral reports is being completed to allow for their exchange.

b. Department of Fish and Game

The State Department of Fish and Game owns one tract of land in the Preserve, totaling 139.34 acres. This tract is at Piute Springs at the lower end where the old fort remains are located. Piute Creek is a perennial stream and presumably the purpose of the state' s ownership is riparian habitat preservation and is consistent with the Preserve mission.

c. Department of Parks and Recreation

The state owns and operates the Providence Mountains State Recreation Area (also called Mitchell Caverns) which is located within the boundaries of the Preserve, north of I-40 off Essex Road. The state owns 5,250.46 acres at this location. This site is managed by the state under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. The state manages this area in a manner compatible with the purposes of the Preserve.

d. University of California

The Regents of the University of California own and manage 2,198.70 acres of land in the Granite Mountains as a component of the university' s reserve system. Congress designated the reserve in the California Desert Protection Act as the Granite Mountains Natural Reserve and specified that 9,000 specified acres (including the state ownership) be managed under a

cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the university to ensure the continuation of arid lands research and public education.

2. Catellus lands

Catellus Development Corp. managed a checkerboard of lands across the southern half of the Preserve totaling approximately 82,693 acres. These lands were originally granted to railroad companies in the 1800s by the federal government as an incentive to build the transcontinental railroad. In June 2000, most of the Catellus lands (82,628 acres) were acquired in a partnership involving $5 million in Land and Water Conservation Funds and additional donated funds. Two tracts totaling about 65 acres were retained by Catellus as communication sites. One is in the Marble Mountains along Interstate 40 in T7N, R13E, Sec. 5. The other is in the Vontrigger Hills in T11N, R17E, Sec. 41.

3. Private lands

Beginning about 1910, settlers established homesteads and attempted dry land farming in the east Mojave. Homesteads were established in many places, including Barnwell, Crucero, Goffs, Pinto Valley, and primarily in Lanfair Valley area where 200–250 patents were issued. By 1920 dry years had forced most homesteaders out. Less than 50 people are permanent residents in the Preserve now, with most private tracts being mostly undeveloped. Major blocks of private land are found in the Lanfair Valley area where hundreds of parcels totaling over 70,000 acres occur. The remainder of private lands are scattered throughout the Preserve. Total private land in the Preserve, not including Catellus lands, is approximately 86,708 acres.

4. Mining claims

a. Patented

Patented mining claim groups exist in about fourteen areas of the Preserve, totaling approximately 1,350 acres. These are mining properties obtained under the 1872 Mining Law, where the owners have met the federal requirements to obtain title to the surface and subsurface estates. Mining on patented claims is subject to NPS regulations at 36 CFR Part 9A, the same as on unpatented claims.

b. Unpatented

The Preserve was closed to new mineral entry on October 31, 1994 by the California Desert Protection Act. Claimants who had properly staked and recorded mining claims by that date may have a valid existing right to mine the minerals. However, Congress requires the National Park Service to determine the validity of all unpatented mining claims in the Preserve. This is a lengthy, technical process that requires specially trained staff. In addition, claimants are required to pay annual maintenance fees to the Bureau of Land Management by August 31 each year to retain an ownership interest in their claims. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the number of unpatented claims will continue to decline each year as claimants cease to pay rental fees, or are unable to adequately demonstrate a discovery under the validity process.

As of June 2000, there were 471 unpatented mining claims in 28 groups totaling just over 12,000 acres.

5. Water rights

Initial research on outstanding water rights in the Preserve that were recorded at the State Water Resources Control Board in Sacramento revealed that there are approximately 110 appropriated water rights claims on 97 water sources (springs, seeps, streams, wells) in the Preserve. Many of

these were obtained by ranchers who lease grazing allotments. In March 2000, 29 of these water rights were donated to the National Park Service by the National Park Foundation as part of the acquisition of the Granite Mountains grazing permit.

6. Rights-of-way and easements

There are hundreds of easements and rights-of-way that exist in the Preserve, many of which pose little or no threat to the protection of resources. Additional research over the next several years will have to be conducted in order to adequately document all the outstanding rights. Agreements will be sought where necessary to protect the park resources. Only in limited instances would acquisition of the interest be appropriate or warranted. The major right-of-ways that occur in the Preserve are summarized below. Congress provided specific direction in section 511 of the California Desert Protection Act on the ones with an asterisk.

ROW HOLDER	ROW PURPOSE
AT&T	underground communications cable
Southern Calif. Edison*	Aboveground electric transmission line
Southern California Gas Company*	gas pipeline
Cal-Nev	oil pipeline
Molycorp*	waste water pipeline
Union Pacific	Railroad

The county of San Bernardino contends that certain roads in the Preserve are valid under RS-2477. The validity of this claim has not been determined. Any valid right-of-way would be included in future amendments to this land protection plan as appropriate protection strategies are identified.

7. Grazing permits

The California Desert Protection Act provides for grazing to continue under NPS management at no more than the levels existing on October 31, 1994. Nearly 90% of the Preserve is encumbered by grazing allotments that were issued by the Bureau of Land Management prior to the act. Only three allotments are entirely within the Preserve: Gold Valley, Round Valley and Colton Hills. The remaining allotments are partially in Mojave and partially on BLM land. The following is a summary of the existing allotments. Total animal unit months (AUMs) on NPS land at the establishment of the Preserve was 37,000.

Grazing Allotment	Total Acres	Acres on NPS	Total AUMs	NPS AUMs
Clark Mountain	88,312	17,662	1,872	371
Colton Hills	190,391	190,391	2,877	2,877
Gold Valley	16,190	16,190	1,152	1,152
Kessler Springs	252,172	214,346	8,016	7,615
Lanfair Valley	339,553	271,642	12,168	11,560
Piute Valley (ephemeral)	33,468	14,726	0	0
Round Valley	653	653	27	27
Valley View	281,802	259,258	8,485	8,069
Valley Wells	237,258	42,706	4,644	853
TOTALS	**1,439,799**	**1,027,574**	**39,241**	**32,524**

B. COMPATIBLE AND INCOMPATIBLE USES

The preservation of unimpaired natural systems, resources and cultural resources is the essential management objective of park units. Commercial uses generally are incompatible with the accomplishment of that objective. Residential uses in Mojave are specifically identified by enabling legislation as being compatible with the purposes of the Preserve. Mining and grazing may potentially affect pristine desert scenery or wilderness values, and disrupt the natural system through additional vehicular access and noise, lights, odors, and possible reduction of water quantity and quality, and air quality.

DISCLAIMER

The land protection planning process requires that the National Park Service determine the activities that would be incompatible with park management objectives, IF such uses were proposed or carried out. The listing of incompatible activities in this *Land Protection Plan* does not constitute a prohibition of such uses. The National Park Service has little existing regulatory authority to preclude such incompatible activities. Rather, listing of incompatible activities is intended to provide a reasonable basis for determining where, and under what circumstances, the National Park Service would seek to acquire nonfederal lands.

COMPATIBLE USES

In the short term, some types uses may be compatible, recognizing that such uses will not preclude ultimate accomplishment of the purpose of the Preserve and its management objectives. Given the scale of these uses in relation to park size, many impacts may be limited and temporary, and the lands and natural systems susceptible to restoration.

The following types of uses are considered to be compatible:

1. Occupancy of existing private dwellings at the current level, including such rights of use and occupancy on tracts that the seller has reserved as part of a sale to the United States.

2. Routine maintenance and repair of private dwellings and existing associated structures.

3. Modifications to existing structures that would maintain it as a single-family dwelling.

4. Replacement of roofing and siding with materials that are compatible with scenic values.

5. Reconstruction in kind of damaged or destroyed structures.

6. Replacement of a structure that is purposefully removed by a structure of equal size and design that serves the same purpose and occupies essentially the same site as the removed structure.

7. Erection of no trespassing signs, fences, and gates to prevent trespass.

8. Use of, or construction or installation of utilities, including roads, on federal lands to gain access to nonfederal property that provides the owner with reasonable use and enjoyment of their land, in accordance with section 708 of the California Desert Protection Act, with minimum disruption to federal lands.

9. Mining, in connection with valid existing rights, on mining claims, if such mining is under an NPS-approved plan of operations that meets the standards of approval of 36 CFR Part 9, Subpart A.

Approval of the National Park Service is required only for the latter two of the compatible short-term uses of private lands.

INCOMPATIBLE USES

The following uses of private property are incompatible with the management objectives of Mojave National Preserve, in both the short and long-term:

1. Activities that impair the integrity of a site, building or object that is eligible to or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

2. Mineral or other development activities that do not comply with all the requirements and standards specified under applicable NPS regulations.

3. Commercial activities, other than National Park Service regulated mining, such as businesses, stores, food and lodging establishments.

4. Activities that adversely affect the visual quality or impair a significant cultural landscape.

5. Establishment of sites for the disposal of solid waste, whether hazardous or nonhazardous.

6. Activities such as removal of natural vegetation, earth moving or the like that significantly disrupt natural or cultural resources, or wilderness values.

7. Activities that create a hazard or that endanger the safety of park staff or visitors.

8. Commercial activities that result in the introduction of exotic species that have potential to spread onto adjacent park land.

C. ACQUISITION HISTORY

When Mojave National Preserve was established on October 31, 1994, by the California Desert Protection Act, the existing federal lands that were under the management of the Bureau of Land Management, were transferred to the National Park Service. However, as identified under section A above, thousands of acres of land were in nonfederal ownership. Since passage of the act, one parcel of land totaling 94 acres has been donated to the Preserve, one grazing permit covering 262,319 acres has been donated, and 80,706 acres of Catellus lands have been acquired using both federal LWCF money and donated funds. The number of acres acquired since 1994 is as follows:

ACQUISITION METHOD	ACQUIRED ACRES
Purchase	82,628
Complaint in Condemnation	0
Declaration of Taking	0
Donation	94
Exchange	15,066
TOTAL FEDERAL ACRES	1,459,470
NONFEDERAL ACRES REMAINING	129,695
TOTAL ACRES IN PRESERVE	**1,589,165**

D. ACQUISITION CEILING

Sec. 901 of the California Desert Protection Act imposes a ceiling of $300,000,000 for all land acquisition costs associated with the three National Park Service administered areas (including Death Valley, Mojave and Joshua Tree) and the Bureau of Land Management administered wilderness areas created by the act.

IV. AVAILABLE LAND PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION OPPORTUNITIES

A. LAND PROTECTION OPTIONS

A number of land protection alternatives have been considered in arriving at the recommended methods. Factors influencing the methods considered and selection of the recommended plan include cost-effectiveness, long term goals, degree of compatibility of private ownership, the type of jurisdiction, and consideration for long established owners. The preferred alternative for land protection must assure preservation and restoration of the natural environment, protection of historic and prehistoric values, and enhance public enjoyment of the parks.

Potential protection alternatives are discussed below.

1. AGREEMENTS

Agreements are legal instruments defining administrative arrangements between two or more parties. The instrument can provide for the exchange of services or benefits between the parties. Terms of agreements relevant to land protection might include:

a. Acceptable and unacceptable land uses.

b. Management of natural and cultural resources.

c. Responsibility for maintenance.

d. Law enforcement responsibilities (including emergency response and search and rescue)

Agreements are most useful as interim land protection methods where there is a coincidence of interests between the parties. Because they can be terminated by either party, agreements are generally not acceptable as long term protection methods, particularly in the case of lands intended for preservation in their natural state. They can be very useful as short term protection instruments. They may have some application for both private and public lands.

The California Desert Protection Act requires the Preserve to enter into cooperative agreements for the following activities:

- management of the Soda Springs Desert Studies Center by the California State University (sec. 514)
- management of the Granite Mountains Natural Reserve by the University of California (sec. 513)
- maintenance of an electric transmission line by Edison Co. (sec. 511a)
- maintenance of a gas line by Southern California Gas Co. (sec. 511b)

2. REGULATIONS

Local Land Use Regulations

Private lands in the Preserve fall under the jurisdiction of San Bernardino County. The county adopts and enforces land use regulations that control the type and density of land use and development on private property, and ensure adherence to basic public health and safety standards. Regulation is intended to provide generally for the control of economic uses of land and to mitigate to the extent

possible the adverse effects of such uses. It is not an appropriate or useful long-term protection method for lands intended for preservation or restoration of natural conditions. However, land use regulation does have potential as an interim protection method for developed areas planned for restoration but where land acquisition is expected to require many years.

National Park Service Regulations (36 CFR Parts 1- 5 and 7)

Mojave National Preserve is an area of proprietary federal jurisdiction. The level of jurisdiction that the United States holds on its lands is immaterial to the ability of the United States to manage and protect federal lands. However, in areas of proprietary jurisdiction, such as Mojave National Preserve, the National Park Service decided in rulemaking that regulations in 36 CFR Parts 1 through 5 and 7 will apply only to federal lands. An exception, adopted on July 5, 1996, permits the application of NPS rules in 36 CFR Parts 1–5 and 7 to nonfederal lands in a proprietary jurisdiction park, if such nonfederal lands are subject to a written agreement with the owner.

In addition, if the state of California ceded some, or all, of its jurisdiction over nonfederal lands in Mojave to the United States, then ten of the NPS regulations at Parts 1–5 and 7 would apply to conduct on private lands. Even then, the applicable regulations deal with wildlife protection, fires, disorderly conduct, weapons and similar conduct. The National Park Service possesses no general regulations on "land use" or development that would apply to the nonfederal lands even if Mojave were an area of concurrent or exclusive jurisdiction.

National Park Service Regulations (36 CFR Parts 6 and 9)

National Park Service regulations at 36 CFR Part 6 (Solid Waste Sites) and at 36 CFR Part 9A (Mining Claims) apply to all lands in every park without regard to the level of jurisdiction that the United States holds over an area. Parts 6 and 9 apply to the nonfederal land within Mojave National Preserve. The application of 36 CFR Parts 6 and 9 would prohibit or otherwise restrict certain proposed land uses on nonfederal (and federal) lands within the Preserve. Parts 6 and 9 of 36 CFR provide a certain level of resource protection, short of acquisition. Section 519 of the California Desert Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 410aaa-59) states that, until acquired by the United States, nonfederal lands within the boundaries of National Park System units designated or enlarged by the act are not "subject to any of the rules or regulations applicable solely to the Federal lands within such boundaries…" The rules at 36 CFR parts 6 and 9 apply to all lands within areas of the National Park System boundaries and are not applicable solely to federal lands within such areas. Thus, the application of Parts 6 and 9 to nonfederal lands within the boundaries of Mojave National Preserve does not conflict with Section 519 of the California Desert Protection Act.

Regulations at Part 9, in particular, generally provide for the control of mining uses and to mitigate, as far as possible, the adverse effects of such activity on parks. Since the primary objective of the Preserve is to preserve and restore natural systems, the conduct of mining, no matter how closely controlled or regulated, may be inconsistent with management objectives in some places. Regulation of mining has great value as an interim protection method in the event that more effective methods are not implemented in the future.

Regulations at Part 6 prohibit the establishment of new sites for the disposal of solid waste on any lands with the Preserve, except for sites that generate waste solely from NPS activities.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regulations

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regulations at 50 CFR Part 17 implement the provisions of the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531, et seq.). These regulations prohibit persons from causing

"harm" to federally-listed species. The desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*), and habitat listed as "critical" to it, are found within Mojave National Preserve. "Harm" is defined to include significant habitat modification or degradation that actually kills or injures wildlife. The Endangered Species Act prohibits persons from taking, including "harming" listed species. However, persons may obtain a permit from the Secretary of the Interior to "take" listed species, "if such taking is incidental to, and not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity." (16 U.S.C. 1539(a)(1)(B)).

Persons proposing to develop nonfederal lands within Mojave National Preserve that may result in harm to desert tortoise, or habitat listed as critical for desert tortoise, need to obtain a permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to undertaking such development. This permitting process, while not aimed at controlling the use of land, could affect the methods and extent to which a person may develop lands in the Preserve where desert tortoise, or their habitat exist.

3. LESS-THAN-FEE ACQUISITION

Less-than-fee acquisition involves acquiring only a portion of the rights of ownership of a tract of land. For example, scenic easements may be acquired to protect landscapes by limiting the owner's use of his land, or rights-of-way may be acquired to permit construction of roads, trails, pipelines, etc. The primary value of less-than-fee applications in park situations is where some degree of private economic activity, e.g. farming, ranching, etc., is consistent with park objectives.

In some Park Service administered areas, where preservation of a pastoral historic scene is a primary management objective, scenic easements represent a highly desirable form of protection method, permitting continuation of agricultural land uses which contribute to the purposes of the unit. However, in the case of Mojave National Preserve, these objectives are not identified in the legislation, and therefore, less-than-fee instruments have limited utility.

4. FEE ACQUISITION

Fee acquisition is appropriate where the park objectives are preservation and restoration of the natural systems, and there are no compatible private land uses.

B. ACQUISITION OPTIONS

1. PRIVATE LANDS

The National Park Service can acquire interests in private land through several different methods.

a. Purchase with donated or appropriated funds.

b. Donation of lands or interests in land. Landowners with substantial taxable incomes are sometimes interested in this method as the Internal Revenue Code allows certain tax deductions for donation of land or interests in land for approved conservation purposes, including National Parks. Landowners should consult their accountants and attorneys for specific tax advice on contemplated donations.

c. Bargain Sale. A bargain sale is a partial donation where the landowner agrees to sell for less than full value and the difference may be treated as a charitable contribution that may provide tax benefits.

d. Exchange. Land exchanges offer surplus federal lands elsewhere in California for property in the parks. The feasibility of this type of exchange is dependent on the availability of other federal lands and its prospective utility to the landowner.

e. Condemnation. The federal government has the authority to acquire private property through the federal court system when needed for public purposes or to prevent resource damage. This method is used where the owner and the Park Service cannot reach agreement on price. It is also used in some cases to clear title or where landowners are unknown or cannot be located. Just compensation is determined through the judicial process.

f. Acquisition with Reservation of Use and Occupancy. Owners of developed properties can in some cases sell their property to the Park Service and at the same time reserve the property's use for either a period of up to 25 years or for life. The purchase price is reduced to account for the reserved period of continued use.

2. PUBLIC LANDS

Although Congressional guidelines on the acquisition of lands owned by state and local agencies generally favor donation, the policy toward state school sections permits acquisition by either exchange or purchase, with a preference for the use of exchange. State school lands in Mojave National Preserve were specifically identified in the California Desert Protection Act as priority for exchange for excess federal property.

V. SUMMARY OF ACQUISITION PROCEDURES

The Division of Land Resources assigned to the Pacific Great Basin Support Office in San Francisco is responsible for carrying out the land acquisition program. It will be guided by the land protection strategy for each park unit as adopted through this planning effort and approved by the regional director.

The National Park Service is required by Secretarial Order 3127 to conduct a site assessment for hazardous materials on all properties being considered for acquisition. This process begins with a certified inspector completing a Level I checklist. If no evidence of previous hazardous materials use exists on the property or in the county, state or federal records, the property is cleared for acquisition. If contamination is discovered or suspected, samples may be collected and analyzed at a licensed laboratory. Cleanup costs are considered the responsibility of the landowner.

The Park Service will obtain, at its expense, a preliminary policy of title insurance for each property which will identify the owner or owners of record and all encumbrances, such as mortgages, liens, judgments, right-of-way, or other easements, affecting the property' s title.

Each property will be appraised by an independent contract appraiser. The landowner and/or his or her representative will be offered an opportunity to accompany the appraiser on the inspection of the property in order to afford the owner an opportunity to point out significant features of the property.

To assure the quality of appraisals, a staff appraiser will review all reports for compliance with proper appraisal procedures and check such elements as the thoroughness of the research performed and whether or not the appraiser has afforded the landowner the opportunity to accompany the appraiser.

Appraisers will be required to furnish an objective estimate of the "Fair Market Value" of the lands being appraised. The Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions defines Fair Market Value as "The amount in cash, or on terms reasonably equivalent to cash, for which in all probability the property would be sold by a knowledgeable owner willing but not obligated to sell to a knowledgeable purchaser who desired but is not obligated to buy."

As soon as possible after the appraisal of a property has been received, reviewed, and approved, the Service will submit to the owner, subject to the availability of funds, a written offer which will not be less than the Service' s approved appraisal of the fair market value of the property. The owner will be provided with a copy of the Service' s appraisal upon request. Assuming that a mutually acceptable purchase price is agreed upon, closing will normally be completed by a local title company acting as escrow and closing agent within 6 to 8 weeks of signature by the owner and the Park Service of an Offer to Sell.

It is the responsibility of the seller to convey clear title to the property being acquired. Under Public Law 91-646, the Park Service may reimburse sellers for expenses incurred such as:

1. Recording fees, transfer taxes, similar expenses incidental to conveying the real property.

2. Penalty cost for prepayment of any pre-existing recorded mortgage entered into in good faith encumbering the real property.

3. The pro rata portion of real property taxes the owner paid to cover the period after title was vested in the United States.

The Park Service may pay other similar expenses to the extent they are fair and reasonable, but the Service will not pay for costs necessary to clear defects in title to the property.

The Park Service will make every effort to seek negotiated settlement wherever possible; however, if this is not possible, eminent domain proceedings may be initiated.

Eminent domain proceedings are initiated by the filing of a complaint in condemnation in federal court. There are two general types of condemnation: complaint-only and complaint with a declaration of taking. The National Park Service generally uses the complaint-only type of condemnation to acquire land. In this type of action, title to the land does not pass to the government until the court or jury has determined the amount of just compensation and this amount has been paid to the owner. Eminent domain proceedings may be employed to resolve title problems or clear title, or when negotiations are unsuccessful and Fair Market Value is to be determined by the court.

In addition to the complaint in condemnation, declarations of taking are used where title to the land must be vested in the United States immediately in order to prevent resource damage or to clear title to land after a negotiated agreement has been reached with the owner.

A declaration of taking vests title to property in the United States immediately upon filing papers in the court and the deposit of an estimate of just compensation. A portion of this deposit may be withdrawn by the owner as approved by the court.

ACQUISITION OF LESS-THAN-FEE INTERESTS (EASEMENTS)

The procedure for acquiring less-than-fee interest is the same as that described above for acquisition of fee interest except for the fact that the owner does not relinquish title and possession of the property.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

This *Land Protection Plan* recommends that the National Park Service acquire most nonfederal lands within the Preserve in fee, except for state lands. State school sections are actively being exchanged for federal surplus property outside the Preserve in accordance with CDPA direction. Other state lands would be considered for exchange if the state expressed an interest.

The National Park Service has considered alternative means of land protection and concluded that only in limited instances would they meet the long-term management objective of the Preserve, which is the preservation and restoration of lands in their natural condition, and the protection of cultural resources.

Highest priority for acquisition would be assigned to tracts in wilderness that are threatened with development, and to tracts in critical desert tortoise habitat. However, the single highest priority is nonfederal lands in the vicinity of the Kelso Depot, where development may occur that would detract from the historic scene and the value of the proposed depot restoration as a major visitor access site.

To the extent lands offered for sale may exceed the funds available to the National Park Service to acquire them, the National Park Service will give preference to acquisition according to the priority list that follows. There is no expectation that tracts can be acquired only in the order shown. These areas contain the greatest number of tracts, most of which are undeveloped and are in areas of high visitor use where development would be most apparent and disturbing to the scenic values. Developed tracts in the Lanfair Valley area are the lowest priority, unless attempts are made to develop beyond single family homes.

National Park Service priority for acquisition are as follows:

Priority 1: Nonfederal lands around the Kelso Depot, where development may occur that would detract from the historic scene and the value of the proposed depot restoration as a major visitor access site.

Priority 2: Tracts of land that lie within designated wilderness for which any development is proposed and imminent.

Priority 3: Any tract lying within the external boundaries of a designated wilderness area, for which the owner seeks to gain access under section 708 of the California Desert Protection Act by the construction of a road, or utility line across federal wilderness lands.

Priority 4: Any tract lying within the boundaries of critical desert tortoise habitat designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Priority 5: Any tract in the nonwilderness portion of the Preserve, for which an incompatible use is proposed and imminent, in the following geographical order:

a. Baker entrance
b. Hole-in-the-Wall
c. Mid Hills
d. Round/Gold Valleys
e. Wild Horse Canyon
f. Cima area

Priority 6: Mining claims, water rights, easements and rights-of-way where proposed use or development would have a significant impact on Preserve resources.

Priority 7: All other tracts where there is a willing seller.

In Priority 5, the geographic areas are ranked because of their proximity to areas of high visitor use and potential conflict between users and landowners. In this area development would be most apparent and disturbing to the scenic values.

Upon acquisition of developed lands, the National Park Service might remove existing structures to restore the natural appearance and scene. Existing structures would be evaluated for their cultural resource value before any action is taken. Exceptions to this may be situations where the National Park Service acquires a property with a house that may be suitable for employee housing or other use, and is not in wilderness.

New York Mountains

FIGURE C- 1. MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE NON-FEDERAL LANDS

(color)

back of figure C-1. Non-Federal Lands

FIGURE C- 2. MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE MINING CLAIMS

FIGURE C- 3. MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE KNOWN WATER RIGHTS

FIGURE C- 4. MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE MAJOR RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Back of Figure C-4 blank

FIGURE C- 5. MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE GRAZING PERMITS

color 8 ½ x 11

Back of figure C-5 grazing (color)

VI. APPENDIXES

C-1: Legal Description for Preserve Boundary
C-2: Unpatented Mining Claim Groups
C-3: Patented Mining Claim Groups
C-4: Appropriated Water Rights

C-1: AMENDED LEGAL DESCRIPTION — MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE BOUNDARY

June 1, 2000

UNIT 1

1. Beginning at the closing corner of sections 13 and 24, on the state boundary between California and Nevada, in T. 15N., R. 17E., SBM this point being the point of beginning;

2. thence northwesterly along the state line between California and Nevada to the intersection with a point 100 feet southerly of the centerline of Hwy. 164 (aka. Nipton Rd.);

3. thence westerly parallel with and 100 feet southerly of the centerline of Hwy. 164 to the intersection with the N-S centerline of the west ½ of section 33, T.16N., R.16E.;

4. thence southerly on the N-S centerline of the W ½ of section 33 to the Southwest $^{1}/_{16}$ corner of section 33;

5. thence westerly on the E-W centerline of the SW ¼ of section 33 and the E-W centerline of the SE ¼ of section 32 to the intersection with a point 100 feet southerly of the centerline of Hwy. 164;

6. thence westerly parallel with and 100 feet southerly of the centerline of Hwy. 164 to the intersection with the N-S centerline of the West ½ of section 21, T.15 ½ N., R.15E.;

7. thence southerly on the N-S centerline of the West ½ of section 21 to the west $^{1}/_{16}$ corner between sections 21 and 28;

8. thence westerly between sections 21 and 28, 20 and 29 to the corner of sections 19, 20, 29, and 30;

9. thence northerly between sections 19 and 20 to the intersection with a point 100 feet southerly of the centerline of Hwy. 164;

10. thence westerly parallel with and 100 feet southerly of the centerline of Hwy. 164 to the intersection with the Interstate 15 southerly right-of-way;

11. thence southwesterly along the southerly right-of-way of Interstate I-15 to the intersection with the section line between sections 21 and 22, T.15½ N., R.14E.;

12. thence southerly between sections 21 and 22 to the corner of sections 21, 22, 27 and 28;

13. thence easterly between sections 22 and 27 to the corner of sections 22, 23, 26, and 27;

14. thence southerly between sections 26 and 27, 34 and 35 to the corner of sections for 34 and 35 only;

15. thence easterly on the township line between T.15 and 15½ N. to the corner of sections 1 and 2 only, T.15N., R.14E.;

16. thence southerly between sections 1 and 2 to the corner of sections 1, 2, 11, and 12;

17. thence westerly between sections 2 and 11, 3 and 10, 4 and 9, 4 and 8 to the corner of sections 4 and 5 only;

18. thence northerly between sections 4 and 5 to the corner of sections 4 and 5 only,

19. thence westerly between T.15 and 15½ N. to the township corner of sections 31 and 36 only, T.15½ and 16N., R.13 and 14E.;

20. thence continuing westerly on the township line between T.15 and 16N. to the corner of sections 34 and 35, T.16N., R.13E.;

21. thence northerly between sections 34 and 35, 26 and 27, 22 and 23 to the corner of sections 14, 15, 22, and 23;

22. thence westerly between sections 15 and 22, 16 and 21 to the corner of sections 16, 17, 20, and 21;

23. thence northerly between sections 16 and 17 to the intersection with the southerly right-of-way of Interstate 15;

24. thence southwesterly along the southerly right-of-way of Interstate 15 for approximately 27 miles to the intersection with a line projecting due north from an unnamed peak in section 29 with the I-15 ROW, T.13N. R.8E., SBM;

25. thence southerly along the aforesaid projected line to said peak;

26. thence southerly, easterly, southerly, and westerly, approximately 9 miles, along a ridge to an unnamed peak with an elevation designation on the Crucero Hill quandrangle map, 1984, of 468 T, in section 16, T.12N., R.8E.

27. thence southeasterly along a ridge to the intersection with the section line between sections 16 and 21;

28. thence easterly between sections 16 and 21 to the corner of sections 15, 16, 21, and 22;

29. thence southerly between sections 21 and 22 to the ¼ corner between sections 21 and 22;

30. thence easterly on the E-W centerline of section 22 to a point 50 feet easterly of the centerline of the Tonopah-Tidewater Railroad Grade;

31. thence southwesterly parallel to and 50 feet easterly of said railroad grade to the northerly right-of-way of the Union Pacific Railroad;

32. thence easterly, changing to southeasterly along the northerly right-of-way of said railroad to the intersection with the N-S centerline of section 8, T. 10N., R.11E.;

33. thence southerly on the N-S centerline of section 8 to the ¼ corner between 8 and 17;

34. thence southwesterly to the corner of sections 19, 20, 29, and 30;

35. thence southwesterly to the north $^{1}/_{16}$ corner between sections 31 and 36 on the range line between R.10 and 11E.;

36. thence southerly on said range line between sections 31 and 36 and sections 1 and 6 to the south $^{1}/_{16}$ corner between sections, 1 and 6, T.9N., R.10 and 11E.;

37. thence southeasterly to the center ¼ corner of section 7, T. 9N., R.11E.;

38. thence southeasterly to the South $^{1}/_{16}$ corner between sections 31 and 32;

39. thence southeasterly to an unnamed knob with elevation 1074T, as depicted on the Budweiser Wash Quadrangle map, 1984, in section 13, T.8N., R.11E.;

40. thence southeasterly to an unnamed knob with elevation 1032T, as depicted on the Budweiser Wash Quadrangle map, 1984, in section 19, T. 8N., R.12E.;

41. thence southeasterly to the ¼ section corner between sections 29 and 30;

42. thence continuing southeasterly to a point 30 feet westerly of the centerline of Budweiser Spring road;

43. thence southeasterly parallel with and 30 feet westerly of the centerline of Budweiser Spring road to the intersection with the section line between sections 4 and 5, T.7N., R.12E.;

44. thence southerly along the section line between sections 4 and 5, 8 and 9 to the northerly ROW of Interstate 40, in the NE¼ of the NE¼ of section 8, T.7N., R.12E.;

45. thence easterly approximately 33 miles along the northerly right-of-way of Interstate 40 to a point 100 feet northwesterly of the centerline of a paved road known as Goffs Road;

46. thence northeasterly parallel with and 100 feet northwesterly of the centerline of Goffs Road to the intersection with the N-S centerline of the NW¼ of section 35, T.10N., R.18E.;

47. thence northerly on the N-S centerline of the NW¼ of section 35 and N-S centerline of the SW¼ of section 26 to the center west $^{1}/_{16}$ corner of section 26;

48. thence easterly on the E-W centerline of section 26 to the center ¼ of section 26;

49. thence northerly on the N-S centerline of section 26 to the center north $^{1}/_{16}$ corner of section 26;

50. thence easterly an the E-W centerline of the NE¼ of section 26 to the north $^{1}/_{16}$ corner between sections 25 and 26;

51. thence southerly between sections 25 and 26 to the ¼ corner between sections 25 and 26;

52. thence easterly on the E-W centerline of section 25 to the intersection with line 2-3 of Tract 39;

53. thence southerly on line 2-3 of Tract 39 to the northerly right-of-way of Southern Pacific Railroad (aka. Atcheson Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad);

54. thence easterly along the northerly right-of-way of Southern Pacific Railroad (aka. Atcheson Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad) to a point 100 feet westerly of the centerline of the MWD telephone line or access road, whichever is farther west;

55. thence northerly, changing to northeasterly, to the westerly ROW of a MWD power transmission line or access road, whichever is farther west;

56. thence northerly along the westerly ROW of the power transmission line to the intersection with the Nevada-California state line;

57. thence northwesterly along the Nevada–California state line to the intersection with the closing E-W centerline in section 10, T.14N., R.18E.;

58. thence, westerly on the E-W centerline of section 10 and 9 to the center west west $^{1}/_{64}$ corner of section 9;

59. thence southerly on the N-S west west $^{1}/_{64}$ line, through all controlling corners in sections 9, 16, 21, and 28 to the west-west $^{1}/_{64}$ corner between sections 28 and 33;

60. thence westerly between sections 28 and 33 to the corner of sections 28, 29, 32, and 33;

61. thence southerly between sections 32 and 33 to the ¼ corner between sections 32 and 33;

62. thence westerly on the E-W centerline of section 32 to the ¼ corner between sections 31 and 32;

63. thence southerly between sections 31 and 32 to the section corner of sections 31, 32, 5, and 6, T.13 and 14N., R.18E.;

64. thence westerly between sections 6 and 31, on the township line, to the township corner common to sections 1, 6, 31, and 36, T.13 and 14N., R.17 and 18E.;

65. thence southerly between sections 1 and 6 to the corner of sections 1, 6, 7, and 12, on the range line;

66. thence westerly between sections 1 and 12 to the corner of sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T.13N., R.17E.;

67. thence southerly between sections 11 and 12 to the corner of sections 11, 12, 13, and 14;

68. thence westerly between sections 11 and 14, 10 and 15, 9 and 16 to the corner of sections 8, 9, 16, and 17;

69. thence northerly between sections 8 and 9, 4 and 5, and in T.14N., R17E. sections 32 and 33 to the corner of sections 28, 29, 32, and 33;

70. thence easterly between sections 28 and 33 to the corner of sections 27, 29, 33, and 34;

71. thence northerly between sections 27 and 28, 21 and 22, 15 and 16 to the corner of sections 9, 10, 15 and 16;

72. thence westerly between sections 9 and 16 to the corner of sections 8, 9, 16, and 17;

73. thence northeasterly to the north $^{1}/_{16}$ corner between sections 9 and 10;

74. thence southerly between sections 9 and 10 to the south-south $^{1}/_{64}$ corner between sections 9 and 10;

75. thence easterly on the E-W south-south $^{1}/_{64}$ line to the southeast-southeast $^{1}/_{64}$ corner of section 10;

76. thence northerly on the N-S centerline of the NE¼ of the SE¼ of section 10 to the centereast-southeast $^{1}/_{64}$ corner of section 10;

77. thence easterly on the E-W centerline of the SE¼ of section 10 and the E-W centerline of the SW¼ of section 11 to the centersouth $^{1}/_{16}$ corner of section 11;

78. thence northerly an the N-S centerline of section 11 to the ¼ corner between sections 2 and 11;

79. thence easterly between sections 2 and 11 to the east $^{1}/_{16}$ corner between sections 2 and 11;

80. thence northerly an the N-S centerline of the SE ¼ of section 2 to the centereast $^{1}/_{16}$ corner of section 2;

81. thence easterly on the E-W centerline of section 2 to the center east-east $^{1}/_{64}$ corner of section 2;

82. thence northerly on the N-S east-east $^{1}/_{64}$ line, through all controlling corners, in sections 2, sections 35, 26, and 23 in T.15N., R.17E. to the east-east $^{1}/_{64}$ between sections 14 and 23;

83. thence easterly between sections 14 and 23, 13 and 24 to the closing corner between sections 13 and 24, on the Nevada–California state line, this point being the point of beginning.

UNIT 2 - CLARK MTN.

1. From the corner of sections 25 and 36, on the range line, T.17N, R.13 and 14E., this point being the point of beginning;

2. thence northerly on the range line between R.13 and 14E. to a point 1320 feet southerly of the southernmost existing electrical power transmission line in section 1;

3. thence westerly, changing to southwesterly, parallel with and 1320 feet southerly of said power transmission line to a point 100 feet easterly of the centerline of Kingston Road/Excelsior Mine Rd.;

4. thence southerly, changing to southeasterly in section 16, T.16N., R.12E., parallel with and 100 feet easterly of the centerline of said road to the intersection with the section line between sections 15 and 16, T.16N., R.12E;

5. thence northeasterly to the corner of sections 1, 6, 7, and 12, T.16N., R.12 ½E and 13E.;

6. thence southerly between sections 7 and 12 to the north 1/16 corner between sections 7 and 12 on the range line;

7. thence easterly an the E-W centerline of the NW ¼ and the NE ¼ of section 7 to the north $^{1}/_{16}$ corner between sections 7 and 8, T.16N., R.13E.;

8. thence northerly between sections 7 and 8, 5 and 6 to the south $^{1}/_{16}$ corner between sections 5 and 6;

9. thence easterly on the E-W centerline of the SW¼ and SE¼ of section 5 and the E-W centerline of the SW ¼ of section 4 to a point 2640 feet northwesterly of the centerline of the existing power transmission line;

10. thence northeasterly parallel to and 2640 feet northwesterly of said transmission line to the intersection with the section line between sections 3 and 4;

11. thence northerly between sections 3 and 4 to the ¼ corner between sections 3 and 4;

12. thence northwesterly to the center east $^{1}/_{16}$ corner of section 33, T.17N., R.13E.;

13. thence easterly on the E-W centerline of section 33 to the ¼ corner between sections 33 and 34;

14. thence northwesterly to the northeast $^{1}/_{16}$ corner of section 33;

15. thence northeasterly to the southwest $^{1}/_{16}$ corner of section 27;

16. thence southeasterly to the ¼ corner between sections 27 and 34;

17. thence easterly between sections 27 and 34, 26 and 35, 25 and 36 to the point of beginning.

OTHER LANDS

The following land in the Lanfair Valley area is not a part of the Preserve until acquired pursuant to 16 USC 410aaa-57.

T.11N. R.15E., SBM

Tract 39,
S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, Lots 2 and 3 in Section 17,
SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ of Section 18,
Tract 42,

T.12N., R.15E., SBM

Tract 38,
All of Section 4,
All of Section 5,
NE¼ NE¼ of Section 7,
All of Section 8 except the N½ NE¼NW¼ and NE¼NW¼ NW¼,

All of Section 9,
All of Section 16,
N½ of Section 17,
E½ SW¼ of Section 20,
All of Section 29,
All of Section 36,

T.13N., R.15E., SBM

All of Section 2 except lots 1, 2, 3, and 4,
NE¼ SW¼ and S½ SW¼ of Section 3,
Mineral Survey 3920,
SE¼ NE¼ and NE¼ SE¼ of Section 9,
All of Section 10 except N½ NE¼,
All of Section 11 except E½ NE¼ and E½ SW¼,
S½SW¼ of Section 12,
All of Section 13 except N1/2NW1/4 and SW¼ NE¼,
All of Section 14,
All of Section 15,
NW¼ NE¼ and lot 10 of Section 18,
Lot 4 of Section 19,
NE¼ and N½ SE¼ of Section 21,
All of Section 22 except S½ SE¼ and S½ SW¼,
All of Section 23 except S½ SW¼,
All of Section 24 except N½ NE¼,
N½ NE¼ and NW¼ of Section 25,
E½ of Section 26,
S½ of Section 34,
S½ and the N½ NE¼ of Section 35,
All of Section 36.

T.11N., R.16E., SBM

Tract 37,
NE¼ and E½ NW¼ of Section 4,
Tract 40,
Tract 41,

T.12N., R.16E., SBM

Tract 39,
Tract 41,
Tract 42,
All of the S½ of Section 5 except the W½ SE¼ SW¼,
Tract 37,
Tract 38,
SE¼ of Section 7,
All of Section 8 except the NE¼,
All of Section 9,
All of Section 10 except the SW¼,

All of Section 11 except the NW¼,
NE¼ of Section 12,
Tract 61,
Tract 43,
All of Section 14,
All of Section 15,
All of Section 16,
All of Section 17,
NE¼, SE¼, E½ SW¼, and lots 7 and 10 of Section 18,
E½ of Section 20,
NE¼ and SW¼ of Section 22,
NE¼, SE¼, and NW¼ of Section 23,
Tract 44,
Tract 100,
E½ of Section 26,
W½ of Section 27,
N½ of Section 28,

T.13N., R.16E., SBM

SW1/4NE1/4SW1/4 of Section 6
All of Section 12 except the NE¼,
All of Section 13,
E½ of Section 14,
W½ of Section 15,
W½ of Section 20,
E½ of Section 21,
All of Section 22,
All of Section 23,
SW¼ of Section 24,
All of Section 26,
All of Section 27 except the SW¼,
NE¼of Section 28,
E½ of Section 29,
NW¼ SE¼ of Section 31,
All of Section 34,
NE¼ of Section 35,

T.11N., R.17E., SBM

Tract 38,
Mineral Survey 4876,
SE¼SE¼ of Section 4,
Mineral Survey 4525 B,
Mineral Survey 4525 A,
Tract 45,
Tract 51.

T.12N., R.17E., SBM

Tract 63,
Tract 64,
Tract 65,
Tract 37,
Tract 38,
Tract 39,
Tract 40,
Tract 41,
Tract 45,
Tract 46,
Tract 47,
That portion of Tract 48 not conveyed to the United States by Deed #814, Book 9345, File #1289, in the records of San Bernardino County, state of California,
Tract 44,
Tract 70,
Tract 71,
Tract 95,
Tract 72,
Tract 73,
Tract 74,
Tract 78,
Lots 20 and 21 in Section 11,
All of Section 14 except Tract 81, and any portion of Tracts 75 and 79
Tract 80,
Tract 85,
Tract 84,
Tract 83,
Tract 49,
Tract 50,
Tract 87,
Tract 59,
Tract 58,
Tract 54,
Tract 55
Tract 56
Tract 57,
Tract 91,
Tract 92,
S½ NE¼ and lots 2, 3, and 6 of Section 23,
Tract 60,

T.13N., R.17E., SBM

Tract 37,
Tract 38,
Tract 39,
Tract 40,
Tract 41,

Tract 42,
Tract 43,
Tract 44,
Tract 45,
Tract 47,
Tract 48,
Tract 49,
Tract 50,
Tract 51,
Tract 52,
Tract 55,
Tract 58,
Tract 60,
Tract 62,
Tract 64,
Tract 65,
Tract 66,
Tract 67,
Tract 68,
Tract 69,
Tract 70,
Tract 71,
Tract 72,
Tract 73,
Tract 74,
Tract 75,
Tract 77,

T.11N., R.18E., SBM

The SE¼ of Tract 41,

T.12N., R.18E., SBM

Lots 5, 6, 11, 12, 17, E½SW¼ and SE¼ NW¼ of Section 6,
Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, E½NW¼ and E½SW¼ of Section 7,
Lots 3, 5, 7, 9 of Section 18,
Tract 42,
Tract 43,
Tract 44,
SE¼SE¼ of Section 13,

T.13N., R.18E., SBM

Tract 39,
All of Section 16,
All of Section 36.

END OF DESCRIPTION

C-2: UNPATENTED MINING CLAIM GROUPS

Claims within the Mojave National Preserve potentially requiring validity determinations. This table excludes claims under an existing mineral report or BLM decision.				
Number of claims	**Claim (s)**	**Type**	**Claimed Commodity**	**Claim Area (Approx. Acres)**
72	Morningstar	Lode & Millsite	Gold	962
80	Colloseum	Lode & Millsite	Gold	1559
4	**Soda Lake**	**Association Placer**	**Gold**	**640**
19	**Maxfield**	**Lode & Placer**	**Building Stone**	**393**
36	Striped Mountain	Placer	Limestone	721
61	Pleuss Staufer	Placer	Limestone	1219
5	Meevint	Lode & Placer	Limestone	103
70	Viceroy	Lode & Millsite	Gold & Water use	553
2	Cal Nev Ari	Placer	Industrial Mineral	39
40	Golden Quail	Lode	Gold	826
2	**Lucky Day**	**Lode**	**Gold**	**41**
1	**Desert MHBG #5**	**Lode**	**Gold**	**20**
1	Gyron	Lode	Gold	20
12	Telegraph	Lode	Gold	248
4	Stroud	Association Placer	Gold in Cinders?	640
7	Unicorp	Lode	Gold in Cinders?	145
8	**Barnett**	**Placer & Lode**	**Gold**	**680**
7	**Moonstar**	**Placer & Lode**	**Gold**	**799**
12	**Oro Fina**	**Association Placer**	**Gold**	**1919**
2	Cinder	Association Placer	Cinders	319
2	Molycorp	Lode	Rare Earths	41
1	New Era	Lode	Gold	20
4	Rowsell Group	Lode	Gold	83
1	Ross	Lode	Limestone	20
13	Ceramite	Lode	Gold?/Copper?	269
3	Key	Placer	Limestone	60
1	Dol White	Association Placer	Limestone	160
1	MSCO #1	Lode	Unknown	20
471				**12519**

Claims in **bold type** indicate that they are in wilderness.

C-3: PATENTED MINING CLAIMS

Claim Number	Claim Name	Claimant Name	Town-ship	Range	Section	Quarter	Location Date
MS 4277-4	ALPHA NO. 4 (SAGAMORE)	HOLLINGSWORTH	14 N	16 E	32	N 1/2	
MS 4277-5	ALPHA NO. 5 (SAGAMORE)	HOLLINGSWORTH	14 N	16 E	32	NE	
MS 4277-6	ALPHA NO. 6 (SAGAMORE)	HOLLINGSWORTH	14 N	16 E	32	NE	
MS 4277-7	ALPHA NO. 7 (SAGAMORE)	HOLLINGSWORTH	14 N	16 E	32, 33	NE, NW	
MS 4277-1	ALPHA N0. 1 (SAGAMORE)	HOLLINGSWORTH	14 N	16 E	32	NW	
MS 4277-2	ALPHA NO. 2 (SAGAMORE)	HOLLINGSWORTH	14 N	16 E	29, 32	SE, NE	
MS 4277-3	ALPHA NO. 3 (SAGAMORE)	HOLLINGSWORTH	14 N	16 E	29, 32	SW, NW	
MS 4277-8	ALPHA NO. 8 (SAGAMORE)	HOLLINGSWORTH	16 N	14 E	32, 33	NE, NW	
MS 3985-1	HARD CASH (GIANT LEDGE)		14 N	16 E	31	N 1/2	
MS 3985-2	ATHENS (GIANT LEDGE)	GIANT LEDGE GOLD & COPPER CO.	14 N	16 E	31	NE	
MS 3985-3	MORNINGSTAR (GIANT LEDGE)	GIANT LEDGE GOLD & COPPER CO.	14 N	16 E	31	SE	
MS 3985-4	MIAMA (GIANT LEDGE)	GIANT LEDGE GOLD & COPPER CO.	14 N	16 E	31, 32	SE, SW	
MS 6553-1	IRON VICTORY LODE	OVERSTROM, GUS	8 N	12 E	2	W 1/2	
MS 6553-2	IRON VICTORY #1 LODE	OVERSTROM, GUS	8 N	12 E	2	W 1/2	
MS 3929-2	GOLD BAR	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	3	NW	
MS 3929-3	FIRST WEST EXT OF GOLD BAR	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	4	NE	
MS 3927-1	BRICK NO.2 LODE	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	4	NE	
MS 4696-1	TRIO, SIDE ISSUE MINE	MANVEL MINING AND MILLING	14 N	16 E	16, 17, 21, 22	SW, SE, NE, NW	
MS 4696-2	TRIO, COPPER BULLION MINE	MANVEL MINING AND MILLING	14 N	16 E	16, 17, 21, 22	SW, SE, NE, NW	
MS 4696-3	TRIO, SOPHIE METCALF	MANVEL MINING AND MILLING	14 N	16 E	21	NE	3/5/08
MS 4696-4	TRIO, NUGGETT	MANVEL MINING AND MILLING	14 N	16 E	17, 21	S 1/2, N 1/2	3/5/08
MS 4696-5	TRIO, DOT QUARTZ	MANVEL MINING AND MILLING	14 N	16 E	21	NE	3/5/08
MS 4696-6	TRIO, SCORPION CLAIM MINE	MANVEL MINING AND MILLING	14 N	16 E	21	N 1/2	8/26/05
MS 4696-7	TRIO, WILLIAM C.	MANVEL MINING AND MILLING	14 N	16 E	16, 21, 22	SW, NE, NW	3/28/08
MS 5520-1	OMEGA	BROOKE, F.M. AND BROOKE, LIONAL	14 N	15 E	34	NE	11/3/17
MS 5520-2	BETA	BROOKE, F.M. AND BROOKE, LIONAL	14 N	15 E	34, 35	NE, NW	11/2/17
MS 5520-3	BIG BUNCH	BROOKE, F.M. AND BROOKE, LIONAL	14 N	15 E	35	NW	1/1/17
MS 5520-4	BIG BUNCH NO. 1	BROOKE, F.M. AND BROOKE, LIONAL	14 N	15 E	35	N 1/2, SE	1/1/17
MS 6785-1	HEAVY METALS MILLSITE NO.1	HEAVY METALS TECHNOLOGY CORP.	14 N	16 E	4	NE	3/12/68

Claim Number	Claim Name	Claimant Name	Town-ship	Range	Section	Quarter	Location Date
MS 6785-2	HEAVY METALS MILLSITE NO.2	HEAVY METALS TECHNOLOGY CORP.	14 N	16 E	4	NE	3/12/68
MS 6785-3	HEAVY METALS MILLSITE NO.3	HEAVY METALS TECHNOLOGY CORP.	14 N	16 E	4	NE	4/13/68
MS 6785-4	HEAVY METALS MILLSITE NO.4	HEAVY METALS TECHNOLOGY CORP.	14 N	16 E	4	N 1/2	4/13/68
MS 6785-5	HEAVY METALS MILLSITE NO.5	HEAVY METALS TECHNOLOGY CORP.	14 N	16 E	4	N 1/2	4/13/68
MS 6785-6	HEAVY METALS MILLSITE NO.6	HEAVY METALS TECHNOLOGY CORP.	14 N	16 E	4	N 1/2	4/13/68
MS 6785-7	HEAVY METALS MILLSITE NO.7	HEAVY METALS TECHNOLOGY CORP.	14 N	16 E	4	N 1/2	4/13/68
MS 3928	WATERLOO	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	4, 5, 8, 9	SW, SE, NE, NW	3/1/00
MS 3929-1	SIDE	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	3, 4	NW, NE	
MS 3927-2	BRICK	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	4	NE	
MS 3927-3	BOOMERANG	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	3, 4	NW, NE	
MS 3927-4	IRON	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	3	NW	
MS 3927-5	OVERSIGHT	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	3	SE	
MS 3927-6	ROSE	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	3	SE	
MS 3927-7	SURPRISE VALLEY	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	2, 3	SW, SE	
MS 3927-8	CLAY	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	3, 4	SW, SE	
MS 3927-9	TUTCHUMB	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	4	E 1/2	
MS 3927-10	MILLSITE	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	3, 4	SW, SE	
MS 3927-11	STANLEY	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	4	SE	
MS 4253-1	ELEANOR LODE	BRICK CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. (CAMPBELL, ELEANOR)	14 N	16 E	3, 4	NW, NE	2/4/04
MS 4253-2	ALLEN LODE	BRICK CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. (CAMPBELL, ELEANOR)	14 N	16 E	3, 4	NW, NE	2/4/04
MS 4617 -1	GARAVANZA MINE	BANFIELD, R.M. & SMITH, W.H. (GARAVANZA MINING & MILLING)	14 N	15 E	23	SE	5/5/05
MS 4617 -2	GARAVANZA EXTENSION QUARTZ	BANFIELD, R.M. & SMITH, W.H. (GARAVANZA MINING & MILLING)	14 N	15 E	23	S 1/2	6/28/05
MS 963	BIDWELL MILLSITE	BIDWELL, JULIUS A.	17 N	13 E	24	SE	
MS 4525 A8	RUN OVER MINE (RED JACKET COPPER MINE)	WEEKS, W.H. & COOK, IDA Z. (CALIF GOLD & COPPER CO)	11 N	17 E	11	W 1/2	1/1/04
MS 4525 A9	RUN OVER MINE (GREAT EASTERN COPPER MINE	WEEKS, S.M. & EVANS, IDA (CALIF GOLD & COPPER CO)	11 N	17 E	11	W 1/2	1/1/03
MS 4525 B	RUN OVER MINE (MOUNTAINEER MILL SITE	CRAM, A.H. (CALIFORNIA GOLD AND COPPER COMPANY)	11 N	17 E	9, 10	SE, SW	6/9/06
MS 4876 -1	AMERICAN FLAG CONS. (THIS GOLD BELL)	MC GAUGH, W.G. & GOODWIN, JAS. F.	11 N	17 E	2	NE, S 1/2	3/23/05
MS 4876 -2	AMERICAN FLAG CONS. (BESSIE)	MC GAUGH, W.G. & GOODWIN, JAS. F.	11 N	17 E	2	SW	5/26/06
MS 4876 -3	AMERICAN FLAG CONS. (LYDA)	MC GAUGH, W.G. & GOODWIN, JAS. F.	11 N	17 E	2, 11	SW, NW	5/26/06
MS 4876 -4	AMERICAN FLAG CONS. (DONALD)	MC GAUGH, W.G. & GOODWIN, JAS. F.	11 N	17 E	2, 11	SW, NW	5/26/06
MS 4876 -5	AMERICAN FLAG CONS. (AMERICAN FLAG)	PIERCE, R.A.	11 N	17 E	11	NW	1/2/06
MS 4876 -6	AMERICAN FLAG CONS.	MC GAUGH, W.G. &	11 N	17 E	11	NW	1/1/07

Claim Number	Claim Name	Claimant Name	Town-ship	Range	Section	Quarter	Location Date
	(SURPRISE)	GOODWIN, JAS. F.					
MS 4876 -7	AMERICAN FLAG CONS. (CALA VADA)	CRAM, MRS. A.H.	11 N	17 E	11	NW	1/2/06
MS 962	PAH-CHALKA MILL SITE	BIDWELL, JULIUS A.	17 N	12.5 E	36	NE	
MS 1019	MONITOR MILL SITE	IVANPAH CONSOLIDATED MILL & MINING COMPANY	17 N	13 E	24	SE	
MS 1126	ALLEY MINE	COCHRAN, JOHN D. & ALLEY, J.S.	17 N	13 E	9	NW, SE, SW	
MS 1178	LIZZIE BULLOCK NO. 2 MINE	BIDWELL, JULIUS A.	17 N	13 E	9	SW	
MS 2296	COLOSSEUM NO. 1 QUARTZ MIN	BIDWELL, JULIUS A. & TAYLOR, JONES	17 N	13 E	10	S 1/2	
MS 2297	COLOSSEUM NO. 2 QUARTZ MIN	BIDWELL, JULIUS A. & TAYLOR, JONES	17 N	13 E	10	S 1/2	
MS 2131	BONANZA KING NORTH EXTENSI	HASSAN, C.N. & MCFARLAND, A. (BONANZA KING MINING CO)	11 N	14 E	32	SE	
MS 2132	RATTLER MINE	HASSAN, C.N. & MCFARLAND, A. (BONANZA KING MINING CO)	11 N	14 E	32	S 1/2	
MS 2130	BONANZA KING MINE	HASSAN, C.N. & MCFARLAND, A. (BONANZA KING MINING CO)	10 N, 11 N	14 E	3, 32	?, SE	
MS 3920	COTTON WOODS	CAMPBELL, A.G.	13 N	15 E	8	NW	
MS 4525 A1	RUN OVER MINE (RUN OVER MINE)	WEEKS, S.M. & EVANS, IDA (CALIF GOLD & COPPER CO)	11 N	17 E	10	SE	1/1/03
MS 4525 A2	RUN OVER MINE (MOCKING BIRD COPPER MINE)	WEEKS, S.M. & EVANS, IDA (CALIF GOLD & COPPER CO)	11 N	17 E	10, 15	SE, NE	1/1/04
MS 4525 A3	RUN OVER MINE (CONTENTION COPPER MINE)	WEEKS, W.H. & COOK, IDA Z. (CALIF GOLD & COPPER CO)	11 N	17 E	10, 15	SE, NE	1/1/04
MS 4525 A4	RUN OVER MINE (GRAY COPPER MINE)	WEEKS, W.H. & COOK, IDA Z. (CALIF GOLD & COPPER CO)	11 N	17 E	10	SE	1/1/04
MS 4525 A5	RUN OVER MINE (MOUNTAINEER COPPER MINE)	PIERCE, R.A. (CALIF GOLD & COPPER CO)	11 N	17 E	10, 11	SE, SW	1/1/01
MS 4525 A6	RUN OVER MINE (MAYFLOWER COPPER MINE)	WEEKS, S.M. & EVANS, IDA (CALIF GOLD & COPPER CO)	11 N	17 E	10, 11	SE, SW	1/1/03
MS 4525 A7	RUN OVER MINE (SENTINAL COPPER MINE)	WEEKS, S.M. & EVANS, IDA (CALIF GOLD & COPPER CO)	11 N	17 E	10, 11	SE, W 1/2	1/1/03
MS 4692 -1	POMONA	HALL, E.E. & STILSON, C.A.	10 N	13 E	11	ALL	1/1/04
MS 4692 -2	CORN FIELD SPRINGS	HALL, E.E. & STILSON, C.A.	10 N	13 E	11	S 1/2	1/1/04
MS 4692 -3	EAST IRON EXTENSION	HOVEY, S.P. & STILSON, C.A.	10 N	13 E	11, 12	SE, W 1/2	11/8/06
MS 4693	BLACK JACK MINE	PROVIDENCE MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY	11 N	13 E	36	NE	10/22/01
MS 4788 -1	QUEEN OF THE NIGHT	CAMPBELL, A.G.	14 N	16 E	3	SW	

Claim Number	Claim Name	Claimant Name	Town-ship	Range	Section	Quarter	Location Date
MS 4788 -2	WEBSTER	O'KELLY, ELEANOR CAMPBELL	14 N	16 E	3	S 1/2	4/24/09
MS 5624	GOLD STANDARD	DRAPER, L.L.	12 N	12 E	9	E 1/2	2/2/14

C-4: APPROPRIATED WATER RIGHTS

Note: These are the water rights recorded with the California State Water Resources Control Board and may not represent all outstanding water rigths.

APPL. NUM.	T		R	SEC	1/4	1/4	SOURCE	TRIBUTARY	OWNER NAME	D/D AMT	D/D U	STO AMT	USE
*S013296	8	N	12	3	SW	NE	Sheephorn Spring	Bull Canyon	National Park Service	375.00	G	0.00	S
*S013297	8	N	12	10	NE	NE	Bull Canyon Spring	Devils Playground Wash	National Park Service	525.00	G	0.00	S
*S013298	8	N	12	12	NE	NW	Cottonwood Spring	Cottonwood Wash	National Park Service	750.00	G	0.00	S
S009124	8	N	12	15	SW	NE	Sidedraw Spring	Willow Spring Wash	National Park Service	360.00	G	0.00	W
*S013299	8	N	12	20	NW	NE	Budweiser Spring	Budweiser Wash	National Park Service	1500.00	G	0.00	S
F007888S	8	N	12	22	NE	NE	Basalt Spring	UNST	National Park Service	200.00	G	0.00	W
F009123S	8	N	12	23	NW	NE	Upper Dad Spring	Willow Spring Wash	National Park Service	200.00	G	0.00	W
*S013300	8	N	12	23	NW	SE	Willow Spring	Colosseum Gorge	National Park Service	1500.00	G	0.00	S
*S013301	8	N	13	5	NE	SE	Lower Snake Spring	Cottonwood Wash	National Park Service	300.00	G	0.00	S
*S013302	8	N	13	5	SE	SE	Upper Snake Spring	Cottonwood Wash	National Park Service	300.00	G	0.00	S
F011201S	8	N	13	7	NW	NW	Cottonwood Spring	Cottonwood Wash	National Park Service	1800.00	G	0.00	S, R, W
*S013303	8	N	13	7	NW	NW	Cottonwood Spring 2	Cottonwood Wash	National Park Service	300.00	G	0.00	S
*S013304	8	N	13	9	NE	NE	Unsp	Van Winkle Wash	National Park Service	75.00	G	0.00	S
F007889S	8	N	13	23	NW	NW	Van Winkle Spring	Unst	National Park Service	3600.00	G	0.00	S, W
*S013305	8	N	13	23	NW	SW	Van Winkle Spring	Van Winkle Wash	National Park Service	150.00	G	0.00	S
G362429	8	N	17	4	SE	NW			State of California Caltrans				
*S013306	9	N	12	24	SE	SW	Coyote Spring	Cottonwood Wash	National Park Service	750.00	G	0.00	S
S007948	9	N	12	35	SE	SW	UNSP	Bighorn Basin	National Park Service	100.00	G	0.00	W
S007949	9	N	12	35	NE	NW	UNSP	Lower Bighorn Basin	National Park Service	100.00	G	0.00	S
*S013307	9	N	12	35	NW	SE	Bighorn Spring	Playground Wash	National Park Service	525.00	G	0.00	S
S007951	9	N	13	14	NW	SE	UNSP	Goldfish Tank Spring	National Park Service	100.00	G	0.00	W
G363379	9	N	13	19	SE	NE			W.L.S.R. INC				
F007950S	9	N	13	22	SE	SW	Arrowweed Spring	UNST	National Park Service	3600.00	G	4.00	W, S
*S013308	9	N	13	22	SW	SE	Arrowweed Spring	Cottonwood Wash	National Park Service	3750.00	G	0.00	S
*S013309	9	N	13	25	NW	SE	Quail Spring	Quail Spring Wash	National Park Service	150.00	G	0.00	S

APPL. NUM.	T		R	SEC	1/4	1/4	SOURCE	TRIBUTARY	OWNER NAME	D/D AMT	D/D U	STO AMT	USE
*S013310	9	N	13	25	NW	NW	Upper Quail Spring	Quail Spring Wash	National Park Service	150.00	G	0.00	S
*S013311	9	N	13	30	SW	SW	Twin Springs	Cottonwood Wash	National Park Service	300.00	G	0.00	S
*S013312	9	N	13	34	SE	NW	Horse Hills Spring	Cottonwood Wash	National Park Service	525.00	G	0.00	S
*S013313	9	N	14	6	NE	SW	UNSP	Winston Wash	National Park Service	375.00	G	0.00	S
G362315	10	N	11	6					Union Pacific Railroad Company				
*S013314	10	N	13	11	SW	NE	UNSP	Winston Wash	National Park Service	375.00	G	0.00	S
S007714	10	N	13	12	NW	SW	Cornfield Springs		Union Pacific Railroad Company				
*S013315	10	N	13	12	NW	SW	Cornfield Spring	Winston Wash	National Park Service	1500.00	G	0.00	S
F009125S	10	N	13	24	NW	SW	Sheep Spring	Kelso Wash	National Park Service	1800.00	G	0.00	W
F009126S	10	N	13	25	NE	NE	Finger Rock Spring	Winston Wash	National Park Service	3600.00	G	0.00	W
*S013316	10	N	13	36	SW	SE	Dam Good Spring	Winston Wash	National Park Service	75.00	G	0.00	S
*S013317	10	N	13	36	SW	SE	Pipe Wrench Spring	Winston Wash	National Park Service	150.00	G	0.00	S
A016214	10	N	14	21	NE	SW	Crystal Spring	UNST	Calif Dept of Parks & Recreation	2640.00	G	0.00	D
A016079	10	N	14	31	SW	SW	Goldstone Spring	Winston Wash	Overson, Sandra	500.00	G	0.00	S
A016126	10	N	14	31	SW	SW	Golstone Spring	UNST	Overson, Sandra	500.00	G	0.00	S
F011203S	10	N	14	31	SE	SW	Goldstone Spring	UNST	National Park Service	1800.00	G	0.00	S, W
A016929	10	N	14	32	NW	NE	Foche Spring	Bristol Lake Basin	Blair, Rob	2000.00	G	0.00	S
A000404	10	N	15	21	SW	SW	Colton Well	UNST	Blair, Howard	3600.00	G	0.00	S
G362708	11	N	12	25					Union Pacific Railroad Company				
*S013318	11	N	13	13	SW	NE	Boulder Spring	Cedar Wash	National Park Service	300.00	G	0.00	S
S012602	11	N	14	2	NW	NE	Deer Springs	Bristol Lake	National Park Service	900.00	G	0.00	S, W
A015271	11	N	14	5	SE	NE	Macedonia Spring	Macedonia Canyon	Overson, Linda	410.00	G	0.00	S
*S013319	11	N	14	7	NW	NW	Unsp	Summit Wash	National Park Service	450.00	G	0.00	S
*A016080	11	N	14	9	SE	NW	Globe Spring	Globe Canyon	National Park Service	120.00	G	0.00	S
*A016081	11	N	14	16	SW	NW	Summit Spring	Globe Canyon	National Park Service	300.00	G	0.00	S
A023437	11	N	14	16	SE	NW	Summit Spring	UNST	State of California	100.00	G	0.00	W
*A017914	11	N	14	30	SW	NE	Tough Nut Spring	Kelso Wash	National Park Service	150.00	G	0.00	S
A018666	11	N	14	35	NE	NW	Domingo Spring	Beecher Canyon	Blair, Rob	3000.00	G	0.00	D, S

APPL. NUM.	T		R	SEC	1/4	1/4	SOURCE	TRIBUTARY	OWNER NAME	D/D AMT	D/D U	STO AMT	USE
F007890S	11	N	15	3	NW	SE	Woods Mountain Spring	Fenner Valley	National Park Service	3600.00	G	0.00	W
S012603	11	N	15	31	SW	SW	Unsp	UNST	National Park Service	900.00	G	0.00	S, W
A000668	11	N	15	32	NE	NW	Cave Springs	UNST	Blair, Howard	2880.00	G	0.00	S
S012604	11	N	16	1	SE	SW	Hackberry Spring	Fenner Valley	National Park Service	900.00	G	0.00	W
S013429	11	N	16	1	SE	SW	Hackberry Spring	UNST	Overson, Gary	3000.00	G	0.00	S
S007893	11	N	16	2	NE	SE	Negro Mine Spring	Fenner Valley	National Park Service	100.00	G	0.00	W
F007891S	11	N	16	12	NE	NW	South Hackberry Spring	Bristol Lake	National Park Service	2700.00	G	0.00	W
S013430	11	N	17	4	SE	SE	Vontrigger Spring	Ivanpah Lake	Overson, Gary	750.00	G	0.00	S
S013431	11	N	17	5	SE	SE	Hogaboom Wells	UNST	Overson, Gary	15000.00	G	0.00	S
S013432	11	N	17	7	SE	SW	Unsp	UNST	Overson, Gary	225.00	G	0.00	S
A010888	12	N	8	11	SW	NE	Soda Station Springs	UNST	Curtis Howe Springer Foundation	0.14	C	0.00	D, R
S010062	12	N	14	15	SE	NW	Coyote Spring	Cedar Wash	Overson, Gary	0.00		0.00	S
S010063	12	N	14	15	NE	SE	Wildcat Spring	Cedar Wash	Overson, Gary	0.00		0.00	S
A017612	12	N	14	22	NE	SE	Chicken Water Spring	UNST	Overson, Gary	400.00	G	0.00	S
S010068	12	N	14	23	NE	SE	Silver Lead Spring	Cedar Wash	Overson, Gary	0.00		0.00	S
S010067	12	N	14	27	NE	SW	Mexican Water Spring	Cedar Wash	Overson, Gary	0.00		0.00	S
S010066	12	N	14	28	SE	NE	Bullock Spring	Cedar Wash	Overson, Linda	0.00		0.00	S
S013433	12	N	15	2	SE	NE	Rock Springs	Watson Wash	Overson, Linda	750.00	G	0.00	S
S013434	12	N	15	3	NW	SW	Government Holes Well	UNST	Overson, Gary	3750.00	G	0.00	S
S013435	12	N	15	3	NE	SW	Government Holes Well	UNST	Overson, Gary	3750.00	G	0.00	S
S013436	12	N	15	22	SW	SE	Woods Canyon Spring	Woods Wash	Overson, Linda	225.00	G	0.00	S
A001929	12	N	16	19			North Star Claim	Watson Wash	Overson, Linda	5760.00	G	0.00	S
S013437	12	N	16	19	NW	NW	Watson Well	UNST	Overson, Gary	1500.00	G	0.00	S
S013438	12	N	16	24	SE	SW	Black Diamond Spring	UNST	Overson, Linda	300.00	G	0.00	S
S013439	12	N	17	4	NW	NW	Eagle Well	UNST	Overson, Gary	7500.00	G	0.00	S
S013440	12	N	17	17	NE	SE	Lanfair Well	UNST	Overson, Linda	4500.00	G	0.00	S
A006199	12	N	18	13	SE	SE	Piute Stream	Piute Valley	Calif Dept of Fish & Game	0.40	C	0.00	D, I
F011205S	12	N	18	24	NW	NW	Piute Spring	UNST	National Park Service	0.14	C	0.00	S, R, W
A018611	13	N	11	3	SW	SW	Indian Creek	Soda Lake	Blincoe Farms, Inc	1500.00	G	0.00	S
A017984	13	N	11	4	NW	SE	Cane Springs	Indian Creek	Blincoe Farms, Inc	1440.00	G	0.00	S
A018611	13	N	11	9	SW	NW	Indian Creek	Soda Lake	Blincoe Farms, Inc	1500.00	G	0.00	S
S012606	13	N	11	9	NW	NE	Indian Spring	Soda Lake	National Park Service	900.00	G	0.00	W
S010069	13	N	12	36	SW	SE	Marl Spring	Kelso Wash	Overson, Linda	0.00		0.00	S
S010065	13	N	14	14	SE	SW	Burro Spring	Kelso Wash	Overson, Gary	0.00		0.00	S
S010060	13	N	14	19	NW	SE	Beck Spring	Kelso Wash	Overson, Gary	0.00		0.00	S
A017272	13	N	14	23	SW	SW	Jasper Spring	UNST	Overson, Gary	300.00	G	0.00	S
S011349	13	N	15	4			Butcher Knife Canyon	Butcher Knife Canyon	Overson, Gary	1125.00	G	0.00	S

APPL. NUM.	T		R	SEC	1/4	1/4	SOURCE	TRIBUTARY	OWNER NAME	D/D AMT	D/D U	STO AMT	USE
S011348	13	N	15	8	NW	NW	Cottonwood Spring	Ivanpah Lake	Overson, Gary	3000.00	G	0.00	S
S012607	13	N	15	9	SW	SW	Bathtub Spring	UNST	National Park Service	900.00	G	0.00	S
S010061	13	N	15	16	NW	NW	Bathtub Spring	Watson Wash	Overson, Linda	0.00		0.00	S
A000677	13	N	15	17	SW	NW	Cabin Spring	Kelso Wash	Overson, Gary	4320.00	G	0.00	D, S
S011206	13	N	15	19	NW	NW	Unsp	UNST	National Park Service	1800.00	G	0.00	S, W
S011347	13	N	15	19	SW	NW	Live Oak Springs	UNST	Overson, Gary	3000.00	G	0.00	S
S013441	13	N	15	36	NE	NE	Payne Wells	Watson Wash	Overson, Linda	4500.00	G	0.00	S
S012513	13	N	16	7	NE	NE	Unsp	UNST	National Park Service	900.00	G	0.00	S, W
S013442	13	N	16	7	SW	NW	Carruthers Well	UNST	Overson, Gary	10500.00	G	0.00	S
S013443	13	N	17	18	SW	SW	Headquarters Well	UNST	Overson, Linda	7500.00	G	0.00	S
A017988	14	N	11	7	SW	NW	Henry Spring	UNST	Blincoe Farms, Inc	1440.00	G	0.00	S
S012866	14	N	11	7	SW	NW	Henry Spring	UNST	National Park Service	1450.00	G	0.00	S, W
A017985	14	N	12	20	SW	NW	Black Tank	UNST	Blincoe Farms, Inc	0.00		2.00	S
A020829	14	N	12	20	SW	NW	Black Tank	Soda Lake	Blincoe Farms, Inc	0.00		5.70	S
A017987	14	N	13	20	SW	NE	Deer Spring	UNST	Blincoe Farms, Inc	2880.00	G	0.00	S
S011345	14	N	13	23	SE	SE	Cut Springs	Ivanpah Lake	Overson, Gary	3000.00	G	0.00	S
S011346	14	N	13	25	NW	SW	White Rock Spring	UNST	Overson, Gary	9000.00	G	0.00	S
S011343	14	N	14	18	SW	NW	Kessler Spring	UNST	Overson, Gary	23000.00	G	0.00	S
S011344	14	N	14	18	SW	NW	Kessler Spring Wells	UNST	Overson, Linda	23000.00	G	0.00	D, S
G363178	14	N	15	17	SW	NE			Viceroy Gold Corporation				
S013444	14	N	15	23	SW	SE	Brant Spring	Ivanpah Lake	Overson, Gary	375.00	G	0.00	S
S013445	14	N	15	27	NE	NW	Cliff Canyon Spring	UNST	Overson, Gary	750.00	G	0.00	S
S011350	14	N	15	28	NW	NW	Sacaton Spring	UNST	Overson, Gary	750.00	G	0.00	S
A00435	14	N	15	33	NE	SW	Clark Spring	Ivanpah Lake	Overson, Gary	3600.00	G	0.00	S
S013446	14	N	15	36	SE	NE	4th Of July Canyon	4th Of July Canyon	Overson, Gary	300.00	G	0.00	S
S013447	14	N	16	4	SE	SE	Young Well	UNST	Overson, Gary	750.00	G	0.00	S
S013448	14	N	16	4	SW	SW	Slaughter House Spring	UNST	Overson, Gary	1125.00	G	0.00	S
S013449	14	N	16	8	SE	NE	Unsp	Ivanpah Lake	Overson, Gary	225.00	G	0.00	S
S013450	14	N	16	11	NE	NW	Hidden Spring	UNST	Overson, Gary	375.00	G	0.00	S
S013451	14	N	16	14	SE	SW	Barnwell Wells	UNST	Overson, Gary	10500.00	G	0.00	S
A000678	14	N	16	22	NW	SW	Lecyr Well	UNST	Overson, Gary	4400.00	G	0.00	S, D
S013452	14	N	16	22	SE	NW	Lecyr Spring	Searles Lake Basin	Overson, Gary	225.00	G	0.00	S
A000679	14	N	16	28	NE	SE	Mail Spring	Colorado River	Overson, Linda	4320.00	G	0.00	S, D
S013453	14	N	16	29	SW	NW	Hummingbird Spring	UNST	Overson, Linda	225.00	G	0.00	S
S013454	14	N	16	29	NW	SW	Keystone Spring	UNST	Overson, Gary	300.00	G	0.00	S
S013455	14	N	16	31	NE	NW	Carruthers Canyon	Carruthers Canyon	Overson, Gary	225.00	G	0.00	S
G363179	14	N	17	16	SE	NE			Viceroy Gold Corporation				
D030264R	15	N	14	21	NW	SE	Wheaton Spring	Wheaton Wash	Davis, David	200.00	G	0.00	D
S013890	15	N	14	21	NW	SE	Wheaton Spring	Wheaton Wash		200.00	G	0.00	D

APPL. NUM.	T		R	SEC	1/4	1/4	SOURCE	TRIBUTARY	OWNER NAME	D/D AMT	D/D U	STO AMT	USE
G362334	15	N	15	20					Molycorp Inc				
G362497	15	N	15	20					Molycorp Inc				
G362742	15	N	15	20					Molycorp Inc				
G362743	15	N	15	20					Molycorp Inc				
G362744	15	N	15	20					Molycorp Inc				
G362767	15	N	15	20					Molycorp Inc				
G362790	15	N	15	20					Molycorp Inc				
G362745	15	N	15	21					Molycorp Inc				
A016964	15	N	15	23	SW	SW	Murphy Well	UNST	Overson, Linda	6000.00	G	0.00	S
S013457	15	N	16	36	NE	NE	Willow Spring	Willow Wash	Overson, Gary	750.00	G	0.00	S
S012868	15	N	17	16	SE	SE	Indian Spring	Superior Valley	National Park Service	1450.00	G	0.00	W, S
S012514	15	N	17	19	SE	SW	Dove Spring	UNST	National Park Service	900.00	G	0.00	W
S013458	15	N	17	19	SE	SE	Dove Spring	UNST	Overson, Linda	750.00	G	0.00	S
A017222	17	N	13	11	NE	SW	Mesquite Spring	UNST	Davis, Ebbie	400.00	G	0.00	S
A017220	17	N	13	12	SW	NW	Burro Spring	Ivanpah Lake	Dawson, D	642.00	G	0.00	S
A017216	17	N	13	13	NE	SW	Whisky Still Spring	UNST	Dawson, D	642.00	G	0.00	S
S012871	17	N	13	14	SW	SW	Colosseum Gorge Spring	Colosseum Gorge	National Park Service	1450.00	G	0.00	S, W
A017528	17	N	13	15	NE	SW	Greens Well	Kingston Wash	Smith, Jan	2000.00	G	0.00	D, B, S
S012872	17	N	13	23	SE	SE	Dripping Spring	UNST	National Park Service	1450.00	G	0.00	S, W
S012873	17	N	13	23	SW	SW	Bell Spring	Ivanpah Lake	National Park Service	1450.00	G	0.00	S, W
A017217	17	N	13	24	NW	SW	Willow Spring	Colosseum Gorge	Dawson, D	642.00	G	0.00	S
A017226	17	N	13	24	SW	SE	Ivanpah Spring	Colosseum Gorge	Dawson, D	642.00	G	0.00	S
A017227	17	N	13	24	NW	SE	Camp Water Spring	Colosseum Gorge	Davis, Ebbie	600.00	G	0.00	S
S012874	17	N	13	24	SW	SE	Ivanpah Spring	Colosseum Gorge	National Park Service	1450.00	G	0.00	S, W
S012875	17	N	13	24	NW	SW	Ivanpah Spring #2	Colosseum Gorge	National Park Service	1450.00	G	0.00	W, S
A017214	17	N	13	25	NE	NW	Hackberry Spring	UNST	Dawson, D	500.00	G	0.00	S

* These records were donated by the National Park Foundation in April 2000 as part of the Granite Mountains cattle grazing permit donation.

Water Rights Codes

Record Types

A - APPLC - Appropriative

D - SMDOM - Small Domestic Reg

F - FEDRL - Federal Filings (Reservation Right)

G - GRWTR - Groundwater Recordation

S - STATE - Statement Of Div & Use

Use Types

B - Mining

C - Milling

D - Domestic

E - Fire Protection

I - Irrigation

J - Industrial
K - Incidental Power
P - Power
R - Recreational
S - Stockwatering
W - Fish & Wildlife Protection and / or Enhancement

MISC

UNSP - Unnamed Spring
UNST - Unnamed Stream
UNXX - Other
M - Mount Diablo Base & Meridian
S - San Bernardino Base & Meridian
C - CFS - Cubic Feet Per Second; 646, 317 Gallons Per Day (GPD)
G - GPD - Gallons Per Day; 1.55 CFS
DD - DIR/DIV - Direct Diversion
STO - Storage

SECTION 1/4

D NW/NW	C NE/NW	B NW/NE	A NE/NE
E SW/NW	F SE/NW	G SW/NE	H SE/NE
M NW/SW	L NE/SW	K NW/SE	J NE/SE
N SW/SW	P SE/SW	Q SW/SE	R SE/SE